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U.S.-SOVIET CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION OPENS

LD141722 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, 14 Oct, TASS -- A regular session has opened here today of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission, set up for contributing to the implementation of the goals and provisions of the treaty on limiting the ABM systems, and of the provisional agreement on some of the measures in the field of limiting strategic weapons, concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, as well as of the agreement on the measures to reduce the threat of a nuclear war, concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

BORISOV ON USSR VIEW OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

PM140905 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 9 Oct 81 pp 5-6

[Article by K. Borisov: "Nuclear-Free Zones: From Idea to Implementation"]

[Excerpt] Discussion of the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was markedly intensified recently.

In May 1963, Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen, speaking at a meeting of the J.K. Paasikivi Society, put forward the idea of turning northern Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The northern European countries would be able to safeguard their security only if they stated clearly and convincingly that they were renouncing nuclear weapons, the president stressed.

The Soviet Union has frequently stated that it supports Finland's initiatives aimed at ensuring lasting peace in northern Europe.

In June, L.I. Brezhnev, answering questions from a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI, explained the Soviet Union's attitude at the present stage to the possibilities of creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe.

L.I. Brezhnev stated the USSR's readiness at any time to assume a commitment regarding the nonuse of nuclear weapons against north European countries party to a nuclear-free zone. That is, countries renouncing the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and their deployment on their territory. Such a guarantee on the Soviet Union's part could be formulated by concluding either a multilateral agreement with its participation or bilateral agreements with each country belonging to the zone. Of course, the significance of the creation of such a zone for its participants would be fuller if guarantees of this sort were also given to them by the NATO nuclear powers.

During discussions in the Scandinavian countries, the idea has been expressed that the USSR's agreement to assume certain additional commitments concerning that part of its territory which would be adjacent to the zone would help the creation of such a zone. In this connection L.I. Brezhnev noted that the guarantees of the nonuse of nuclear weapons against countries belonging to the zone is the main and, undoubtedly, the most important commitment to these countries which the USSR is prepared to adopt.

But that does not rule out the possibility of examining the question of certain other measures concerning the USSR's own territory in the region adjacent to a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The Soviet side's step was welcomed with understanding and hope by the peace-loving countries and assessed as one more manifestation of the Soviet Union's concern for the consolidation of peace and international security. The north European countries are discussing at both public and government level the possibilities of realizing this idea.

The NATO circles concerned at the prospect of the nuclear demilitarization of northern Europe, which for the Pentagon is just one flank of the anti-Soviet front, are patently trying to stifle the new impetus given to the discussions. Transatlantic visitors are working on northern countries' statesmen and bourgeois propaganda is calling the Soviet Union's support for the idea of nuclear-free zones a "trap."

However, if we take an unbiased look, it becomes clear that the creation of a nuclear-free zone is necessary primarily to the peoples of the northern countries. The trap, one which is, moreover, fatal to the north Europeans, is the desire of the United States and NATO to saturate the continent with nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is aware of the danger of such plans. Its efforts are aimed at ensuring the peoples' true security. One real way of attaining this goal is the creation of nuclear-free zones,

SUSLOV SPEAKS ON POLAND, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD141338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Full text" of speech by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 14 October opening session of all-union conference of heads of departments of social sciences at higher schools, held in Moscow]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS) -- Comrades: All-union conferences of heads of social sciences faculties have come to be held periodically. And this is natural. The dynamic processes of social development, the large-scale tasks of communist building and of educating new generations of Soviet people -- all these things constantly place complex problems before our social scientists and require the unwavering improvement of their scientific and teaching activity.

At the conference the tasks which face workers in social sciences faculties in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will be discussed. On this basis of profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of modern social processes, the congress defined paths for the further development of mature socialism, for an ever fuller development and practical use of its creative possibilities, and worked out precise reference points [orientiry] for the new 5-year period and for all of the 1980's. The congress gave new impetus to the struggle for securing peace and international security.

The important thing in this conference is to reveal everything positive that has been built up over the last few years, to draw attention to considerable and far from eliminated shortcomings in work, and to collectively outline measures which would help to raise the role of departments in working out and propagating Marxist-Leninist theory and the ideological-political training of new detachments of specialists.

It gives me great pleasure to convey to you warm greetings and very best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhenv. Leonid Ilich asked me to say that the party highly values the work of personnel in departments of higher education establishments -- the largest group of our social scientists. The party has entrusted you with one of the most responsible departments which largely determines the development of the spiritual potential of Soviet society. The degree of ideological-political maturity of cadres, and consequently, the rates of social progress, depend substantially on how successful your work is.

Comrades: The directives of the 26th congress, the highest forum of the party, are being carried out confidently. Questions connected with putting the economy on a preponderately intensive path of development, the rational use of the country's industrial potential and economy in the use of all resources, are being consistently solved. Throughout the country, in every working collective, the struggle to carry out the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the main task set by the congress for all party organizations, is in full swing.

The example of many leading collectives convinces one that the fusion of the party's scientifically based socioeconomic strategy with the creative enthusiasm of millions is a guarantee for the successful implementation of the bold, far-reaching plans for the development of the country, and for the steadfast carrying out of the main task -- ensuring the continued growth of the Soviet people's prosperity. It is precisely to this end that a whole series of measures is directed, Which were provided for in the most recent decrees of the party and the government.

It stands to reason that implementing congress decisions is not without its difficulties. The course set by the party for intensification frequently comes up against the force of inertia, the lack of urgency in economic thinking, rigid departmentalism and excess priority for local interests, and bureaucratic distortions. This cannot be tolerated. One of the most important tasks set by the congress is the resolute elimination of obstacles in the path of our economy's growth.

On the whole, there are grounds for considering that in industry we shall complete the year successfully. Objectively, the year in agriculture has not been simple. As is known, considerable regions of the country suffered a prolonged drought. However, even in these conditions, leading farms are collecting quite good harvests. The secret here lies in good organization and the selfless labor of workers in the fields and at animal husbandry farms, and the consistent application of scientific methods to agriculture. It is this which makes it possible to withstand the caprices of the weather.

The last few years have seen an aggravation of the international situation. Aggressive imperialist circles, especially those in the USA, which represent the interests of the military-industrial complex, want to turn back the wheel of history -- to undermine detente and to return to the times of the cold war. Trying to upset the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve unilateral superiority, they are increasing their military budgets. The decision on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe and Reagan's erder on the manufacture of neutron and other weapons still further intensify the arms race. Imperialism is creating crisis situations in individual regions of the world and crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

In contrast with these peace-endangering plans and actions of the imperialists there is the firm peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU. The initiatives put forward at the 26th congress, aimed at improving the international situaiton, have met with powerful support from all people of good will.

Experience has fully confirmed the appraisals and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the regularities and tendencies of the present world development and the causes of the present deterioration of the international situation. The falsity of the demagogic talk about the "Soviet military threat" is becoming increasingly obvious to the world public. The movement of the masses for preserving peace, for developing and consolidating detente and against the arms race and the war danger is becoming ever more powerful.

The development of the international situation and the talks held recently with a number of major political leaders of Western countries also show that the idea of furthering the relaxation of international tension lives on and that it is along these lines that sober-minded politicians see the possibility for a realistic settlement of international problems and for preserving peace.

The results of Leonid Brezhnev's meetings and talks in the Crimea with the leaders of socialist states have met with a wide response in the world. These meetings demonstrated again that the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community have been and remain the main support of peace on earth and are consistently upholding the cause of detente and the right of the peoples to free independent development.

Imperialist circles are trying to weaken the community of socialist countries. For a long time now imperialism has endeavoured secretly and openly to undermine the socialist structure in the Polish People's Republic, to exacerbate crisis phenomena there, to foster anti-socialist, counterrevolutionary forces and to spur them to greater activity.

In this connection one needs to be remined that socialist Poland, the Polish Communists and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and othe Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The might of the joint forces of the socialist community, the prestige of the Leninist policy of peace and cooperation between the peoples permit us to speak of the future with confidence. Peace on earth can be upheld and we shall spare no efforts for this.

Comrades: The entire history of socialist and communist construction confirms the necessity of safeguarding the strengthening the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party. The Marxist-Leninist party fulfills the role of the leading force in society thanks to the fact that it constantly strengthens its links with the working people, improves the forms and methods of party leadership of all aspects of socioeconomic life, and builds all its activity on the basis of a profound scientific analysis of the tendencies of social development.

Having become, at the stage of developed socialism, the revolutionary vanguard of the whole people, the CPSU has fully preserved the class character of its ideology and policy.

The party approaches all questions of domestic and international life from strictly class positions and persistently fights for the victory of communist ideals. In modern conditions increasing the leading role of the CPSU is manifest as the objective pattern of building socialism and communism, as the unalterable principle of the truly democratic development of society.

At all stages of its historical path the party devoted and devotes unremitting attention to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory -- the only true teaching which makes it possible to illuminate the future of our movement's forward march with the light of scientific foresight. The close link with the historical experience of millions in their tireless creative search -- this is what distinguishes the theoretical thought of Marx, Engels and Lenin, makes the teaching created by them the most influential political and spiritual force of modern time. Our party is also building its theoretical activity today.

This is vividly shown at the 26th CPSU Congress. The report delivered by L.I. Brezhnev and all materials of the congress convincingly demonstrated the party's ability to note in good time and theoretically interpret the new phenomena, trends and genuine processes of public life and, on this basis, to find effective paths for solving urgent problems.

Among the new generalizations and conclusions with which the theoretical arsenal of the CPSU has been enriched in recent years, the party rightfully gave the place of pride to teaching about developed socialism. In this concept we see a major achievement by creative Marxism-Leninism and the necessary theoretical and methodological basis for solving urgent problems which are brought to the fore by the present-day stage of social development.

The theses formulated by the party on developed socialism as a natural and prolonged historical stage, on the far-from-exhausted opportunities for the progress of our society within the framework of the first phase of communism, give a powerful stimulus for the further development of social sciences.

V.I. Lenin commented that one cannot be a Marxist, a revolutionary, without participating as best one can in elaborating and applying revolutionary theory. The processes in the developed socialist society and the course of events in the world arena pose new, complex tasks before social scientists, and demand consistent development and enrichment of all the integral parts of Marxist-Leninist theory -- philosophy, political economy, scientific communism.

Of particular significance in present-day conditions is further working out problems of materialistic dialectics, which Lenin called the living soul of Marxism -- by no coincidence. Dialectics were and remain the only and irreplacable -- for their potential and force -- methodological instrument of knowledge. There is much that remains to be done in studying the specific nature of the workings of general laws of development of socioeconomic structures at the present stage, the interaction of basis and superstructure and other problems of historical materialism.

Performing qualitatively new tasks arising from the transference of our economy onto a primarily intensive path of development raises the role of the political economy of socialism as a theoretical basis for the party's economic policies. We have every right to expect fundamental research in this sphere into matters concerning socialist production on an expanded scale, rational utilization of productive and scientific-technical potential, improvement of the economic mechanism and improvement of distributive relations [raspredelitelnykh otnosheniy].

A number of complex, and at times acute, problems arise in the sphere of scientific communism, and this is caused in particular by the dynamics of social development in our society. It is a question of researching the laws which govern the formation of a classless -- and in the historical view socially homogeneous -- society, of researching new facets revealing the leading role of the working class in this process, and of studying the social consequences of the scientific-technical revolution. The analysis of new landmarks in the development of national relations, and in the further drawing-together of a new ideological, social and international community -- the Soviet people -- and the study of other social phenomena which were mentioned at the 26th party congress, attain great significance.

Research into our party's very rich history must be developed in all ways. A deep theoretical understanding of its great historical experience will make possible a better understanding of the laws of social development, and will provide a firm base for the communist convictions of Soviet people. In this is its great significance for education.

I should particularly like to stress the need for the activation of comprehensive research, in which the efforts of representatives of various social sciences are combined. This is in accordance with the demands of Marxism-Leninism as a single, all-embracing teaching. I refer in particular to the all-round application, as the stage of developed socialism, of the main principle of socialism: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." The requirement is the comprehensive elaboration of economic, social, political, juridical, organizational and other measures directed toward improving the checking of how labor and consumption are measured, a stricter observation of the unity of the interests of society, the collective and the individual.

In this, one should not go to extremes and oppose the possibilities of moral incentives to the system of material rewards. One cannot, for example, agree with the opinions of certain scientists and also of economic officials, on reducing the role of wages in labor incentives, as allegedly being an essential law of developed socialism. This is an atificial conclusion. Life does indeed demand that the stimulating role of wages being raised. But for this it is necessary, everywhere and always, to attain a direct correlation between their size and the actual results of labor. A balanced attitude to this problem will enable us to work out scientifically-based recommendations for the adoption of effective measures which would exclude and prevent any violation of the fair principles of socialism, and which would close every gap and loop-hole to unearned income, to parasites and all those who love easy profit.

A fuller and more consistent implementation of the basic principles of socialism is of great significance for the national economy, because it makes it possible to devote more interest to the results of labor not only in individual staffs but also in labor collectives, entire associations and production industries. It will also contribute to creating a communist attitude toward labor, to their ideological and moral education, and it will have a beneficial effect on the realization of the advantages of advanced socialism and the improvement of the socialist way of life.

One of the most important tasks of our social science is a profound elaboration of the scientific bases of forming the new man. In the foreground are questions of further raising the effectiveness of ideopolitical, labor and moral education of Soviet people, and of the level of their Marxist-Leninist consciousness.

There is a need for a more profound study of the problems of purposeful development of the requirements of the personality, of the patterns of formation of socialist consciousness and of the spiritual life of the society of developed socialism. There is a perceptible increase in the interest of the working people, particularly of students, in questions of cultural and moral progress. All this opens a wide scope for creative work and practical cooperation between philosophers and psychologists, historians and sociologists, jurists and pedagogues, specialists in the sphere of ethics, aesthetics, literature and art.

The contemporary world is distinguished by the intensified interaction and intermingling of internal and international factors. Therefore it is necessary constantly to keep in view the processes taking place in the world socialist system, in the international revolutionary movement and in the zone of the rule of monopolistic capital. The so-called global problems -- the ecological, food-production, power and raw materials problems -- which have become very acute in recent years, also demand the attention of social scientists.

The fruitful elaboration of these and many other problems is possible only on the basis of Leninist methodology and a deep knowledge of life. The party and state spare no effort to ensure the successful development of the whole complex of social and natural sciences. At the end of the seventies, the funds provided for science in our country totaled approximately 5 percent of the annual national income. This is one of the highest levels in the world.

The role of science in the higher educational institutions is highly significant in the scientific potential of Soviet society. It is sufficient to say that almost half of all doctors and candidates of science work in schools of higher education. If one considers the social sciences, then its possibilities are especially great, for just under 80 percent of all the country's social scientists are concentrated in the higher educational institutions. It is natural that the party has the right to expect of scientists working in the higher educational institutions a weighty contribution to working out theoretical and practical problems set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Science demands creative boldness, an uncompromising search for truth, the creation in every scientific collective of an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, good will and party principledness. This is the only way toward significantly extending the scope of profound, innovative research and raising its practical performance.

This is the only way in which social theory completely fulfills its role as a weapon for the revolutionary transformation of the world. "...The more boldly and decisively science acts," F. Engels said, "the more it comes into accord with the interests and desires of working people."

Among the collectives of social scientists our leading party scientific institutions -- the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Academy of Social Science -- should set an example of good, really creative work, with a searching and critical approach.

Life shows -- and this was stressed at the 26th party congress -- that one of the main obstacles to the development of social science is the tendency, still not eradicated, of scholastic theorizing. Indeed, years and sometimes decades are spent on fruitless and boring disputes over some concept or definition or other in political economy, philosophy, sociology, law and certain other fields. At the same time, discussion of urgent problems is sometimes timid and weak and does not always lead to a businesslike, all-round exchange of opinions.

There are many signs that some social scientists avoid burning topics bearing the stamp of the "evil of the day," and one should therefore expect no perceptible help from such scientists. it is hardly necessary to point out that this position is at variance with the principled orientation toward strengthening the links between the social sciences and life and practice, and contradicts the conception of the duty of the communist scientist.

The guideline of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that science should "stir up calm" relates in full measure to our social sciences too. They are called upon to study the new processes of life, to awaken thought, to fight decisively against stagnation in science, to be, figuratively speaking, forward-looking.

In the scientific collective of the higher education establishment social scientists should be able to unite and guide the efforts of other departments to give all-round assistance to town, oblast and republic party committees inresolving topical problems of socioeconomic and spiritual development. It is important, here, to ensure that the various interindustrial problems of the region are worked out in a complex fashion.

Activity helping party committees carry out ideological and propaganda work is an important field of activity for social scientists in departments of the higher educational establishments. The importance of speeches made by social scientists before a large audience -- in working collectives, at the places where they live -- and their guidance at methodological councils and seminars for propagandists, are invaluable. In today's conditions, the businesslike, creative participation of those employed at social sciences departments in transforming the ideological activity of party committees and the carrying out of propaganda work, and in helping Komsomol organizations in their work with students, is very important.

Comrades: The paramount duty of all professorial and teaching staff at higher educational establishments, and above all in the social sciences departments, is to train a specialist who is fully conversant with Marxist-Leninist theory and who is able to put it into practice, who is cearly aware of the aims of our party, and totally committed to its great work.

One should always remember that today's student is tomorrow's specialist, that he will soon have to head collectives of people, to teach and guide them. This is why it is so important to achieve unity of professional and ideological-political training of future specialists.

The introduction of the teaching of social science into all higher educational establishments over the whole study period would facilitate a deeper mastering by the students of Marxist-Leninist theory. Their social and labor activity would be enhanced. But life goes forward. Party organizations and social science faculties have much left to do to ensure that the higher educational establishments completely fulfill their role in present conditions as centers of Marxist-Leninist education and communist upbringing of the future specialists.

In this respect, raising the ideological-theoretical level of instruction in Marxist-Leninist teaching is very significant. In order to ensure deep and comprehensive study of revolutionary theory, it is necessary to persistently inculcate in the students the habit of the systematic and thorough study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, CPSU documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. This is incompatible with excessive scholasticism and dogmatism, when the true story of Marxist-Leninist theory is replaced by taking separate quotations and superficially commenting on them. In the student years, our young people should be inculcated with the desire to constantly augment their knowledge of the founders of communist ideology. Only then can one consider that the social science teacher has coped with his obligations as an ideological mentor of young people.

We cannot accept the fact that in some faculties the teaching of social disciplines is carried out in isolation from concrete political and socioeconomic problems which trouble young people. Experience proves again and again that giving student youth access to deep assimilation of Marxism-Leninism and the historical experience of the CPSU should be carried out in close unity with the practice of building communism and development of students' social activity.

Taking part in matters which are of vital concern to our people transforms theoretical concepts and knowledge about socialism and communism picked up from books and lectures into convictions and the active vital position of a fighter for communism.

Our higher school of learning enjoys considerable and fruitful experience in this field. Positive results have been obtained from student participation in learned societies, theoretical conferences, social sciences' competitions, and in carrying out mass agitation work among workers during the summer labor semester. These methods should be improved and enriched.

Thought should be devoted to making the actual teaching of social sciences more lively, active and creative. Students must be taught independently to discover the interconnection between the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the political course of the CPSU, and to learn from them the skills of preparing reports and public speeches, and an ability to participate in discussions while advocating communist ideology.

Comrades: In educational work with the student body there is a need to take into consideration the serious aggravation of ideological struggle on the international arena. Our class opponent, its propaganda and special services, have unleashed a real "psychological war" against the USSR and other socialist countries. Many of their subversive actions are aimed directly at Soviet youth, including students. And one cannot fail to see that bourgeois propaganda sometimes exercises a certain influence on some of the youth, albeit a small number.

We shall not let anyone blacken the historic gains of the Soviet people which were realized under the guidance of our Leninist party. It is the duty of social scientists and teachers of social sciences to arm the young generation, who will build communism, with a clear understanding of the worldwide historic significance of what the Soviet people have done which paves the way for all mankind.

More attention should be paid to the ideological training of students. We must persistently instill in them an imperviousness to all hostile ideology and propaganda. [We must instill] a high moral and political culture, and we must educate them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, political vigilance and readiness to defend the socialist fatherland.

Success here largely depends on how vitally and informally this work is done by party committees at higher educational establishments, and their primary aides in this matter -- the social science faculties. Truthfulness, sincerity, a precise class assessment of all events of internal and international life, the ability to respond clearly, in a well-argued manner and convincingly, to the most complex and acute questions, and not to evade them, this is the main force of our communist propaganda in the struggle against the wiles of our ideological opponents.

In raising the level of teaching social science, and in the communist education of students, one of the main questions is that of cadres. The party keeps this constantly in view. The measures taken by the Central Committee have made it possible to improve the qualitative composition of teachers of social science. The existing system of education at higher educational establishments satisfies the country's demands for social cadres. While giving its due to what has been done, one cannot fail to mention the unsolved questions which exist here.

Problems of further improving the training and distribution of teachers of social sciences cannot be put off. The question of the selection of young people for the higher educational institutions for basic social and political specialities is still waiting to be finally solved. Also, the work of the institutes in raising the level of qualification is not satisfactory in all respects. The lack of social scientists with high qualifications -- professors, and doctors of sciences -- is very sharply felt in many higher educational institutions: more than half of the faculties do not have them on their staff.

Solving all these problems will, in the final analysis, promote the training of highly qualified specialists who will give their knowledge, energy and strength to the cause of communist building.

Comrades: The duties of the teacher of social sciences are honorable and responsible. To the body of student youth, the teacher and social scientist is the representative of modern Marxist-Leninist thought, and with his help the future specialist perceives the entire profundity, unity and might of the scientific ideology of the working class. This shows the special demands made on the intellectual, ideopolitical and moral composition of the teacher, and on his character. The teacher-social scientist is called upon to pass on to the student not only knowledge, but also his convictions, his party fervor and his moral experience.

The teacher of the social disciplines is a man of creativity. He is always well informed about the latest achievements of science, art and social life. He continually strives to enrich his knowledge for, as is well known, a teacher remains a teacher only as long as he himself is learning. He is an intellectual in the full sense of the word, highly cultured, sensitive, attentive and responsive to other people, but uncompromising in questions of ideology. Students should learn adherence to ideological and moral principles, and devotion to the cause of the party and communism, from the teacher's personal example.

These are high and strict demands. They are dictated by our reality itself, by the profoundly revolutionary and creative character of Marxist-Leninist study, by its growing role in the spiritual life of our country and of all modern mankind.

Allow me to wish the conference successful work, and to wish those participating in it good health and creative achievements, and to express the conviction that the results of the conference will promote a further improvement of the scientific and teaching activity of Soviet social scientists."

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR DANGER PLANNED

PM140843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from A. Nikanorov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Against the Nuclear Danger"]

[Text] A world conference under the slogan "Religious Figures To Save the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe" will be held in the spring of 1982. A decision to this effect was adopted by those attending an international meeting of religious figures and representatives of a number of international and regional organizations and peace movements held recently in Moscow. Taking part were members of the Christian, Muslim, Buddhist and Jewish religions from 29 countries on all continents. The meeting was held at the invitation of Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia.

A statement adopted by the participants stresses that the escalation of the arms race jeopardizes the very existence of life on earth. It contains an appeal to believers of all religions and to all people of good will to extend their cooperation in the struggle against militarism in connection with the present sharp deterioration in the international situation.

The meeting noted the significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

We are glad that there are statesmen who resolutely advocate peace and disarmament and put forward bold proposals for saving human life from destruction in a nuclear catastrophe, the statement says. At the same time we recognize with profound concern that there are other statesman who, instead of fighting for peace and detente, are leading the world to the brink of the abyss.

The participants expressed hopes for the success of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and called on all believers to support it.

The final session appointed a preparatory committee for the forthcoming world conference, which, by the unamimous wish of the participants, will be held in Moscow. The committee consists of 46 religious figures from various countries.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS GROWTH OF WORLD NEOFASCISM

LD010836 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- "In the person of the Nazi ring leaders and the main war criminals fascism was branded for all times as the sworn enemy of mankind," says PRAVDA in connection with today's 35th anniversary of the end of the work of the Nuremberg international tribunal. Fascism was condemned in all its manifestations and shapes -- with its racist man-hating ideology, aggressive doctrine and predatory practice of "scorched earth" and complete extermination, with its claims to "lebensraum" and "world domination," with its military men and monopolies -- arms forges, disregard for the standards of international law and ethics.

Paying attention to the danger of fascist revival, the newspaper remarks that today "there is perhaps not a single state in the capitalist world without the sprouts of the brown thistle." At one time, the article points out, the allied powers pledged to find the war criminals "even at the end of the world." Today, these criminals or their successors are freely walking about somewhere beneath the windows of government offices. They are paid pensions and compensation. They are protected from retribution and mercy is shown to them in courts. Medals are even coined in their honour and soldiers of the West German Bundeswehr, NATO soldiers and soldiers in the armies of the so-called "free world" are educated on their example.

It has been estimated that neofascists are raising their heads in 60 countries from all continents, i.e. in almost one third of all states of the world.

Though neofascism perhaps is not yet fully-fledged, PRAVDA emphasizes, it would be criminal shortsightedness to ignore its dangers.

The conclusion drawn in Nuremberg's Palace of Justice, the article says, must be repeated time and again: War is evil, aggression is a crime. This conclusion is particularly topical today in the epoch of nuclear missiles weapons. Nuclear war must not be called a crime, it is a supercrime. The great significance of the Nuremberg trial, the article emphasizes, is that it established aggression as the most gravest criminal international offense. The idea of punishment for aggression and responsibility for it has become a milestone along the road of the further development of the progressive principles of international law. But is the Nuremberg sentence remembered by those who argue about the permissibility of nuclear war if only "limited" as a means of attaining political aims?, the newspaper asks.

In present-day conditions, PRAVDA points out, it is vitally necessary to remember the responsibility of each state for the destiny of war or peace. This has been done by the Soviet Union proposing that the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopt a declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. "The provisions of this document are in accord with what was said at Nuremberg 35 years ago and what alarms people today."

IZVESTIYA STRESSES NEED TO PRESERVE PEACE IN ASIA

LD301850 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow 30 Sep, TASS -- There is no other task more topical now than "to preserve peace, the main asset of mankind, to thwart attempts of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction to plunge hundreds of millions people into a new war catastrophe", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

"Now when aggressive, expansionist forces imperil the security and stability in Asia", the newspaper stresses, "the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, all peace champions believe that this tendency, fraught with serious consequences, should be offset by purposeful, consistent and persistent efforts of the peace forces, above all in the Asian countries themselves". In this respect, the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic on conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between Asian and Pacific states assumes a particular significance. It [word indistinct] kind of continues and develops the general strategic line of the countries of the socialist community, of the USSR's foreign policy in this issue.

IZVESTIYA points out that "the struggle for safeguarding peace and stability is now broadly underway, involving millions of people. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan repeatedly put forward proposals on normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea regularly advance initiatives calling upon neighbouring countries to resolve existing regional problems through peace negotiations.

"But the efforts of the progressive forces encounter desperate resistance of those who are not interested in establishing a stable situation in Asia. The forces of imperialism and reaction in collaboration with Beijing maintain and kindle new seats of tension from the Red Sea to the Pacific." The undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing. In South-East Asia provocative sallies of surviving Pol Pot men against sovereign Kampuchea are continuing. In the recent time Washington and Tokyo have been intensively building up Seoul's military might.

"All this," IZVESTIYA stresses, "lends a particular topicality to the struggle waged by the peace, democratic forces for thwarting the dangerous designs of the opponents of detente, for establishing collective responsibility of states in preservation and consolidation of peaceful gains".

U.S. ALLIES' DESIGNS ON COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT FAIL

PM140913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 5

[Oleg Skalkin's "Commentator's Column": "After Discussion"]

[Text] Sydney -- The conference of Commonwealth heads of state and government has ended its work in the Australian city of Melbourne. Its progress showed that the interests of Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, which are U.S. allies, were frequently at variance with the desires of the developing countries belonging to the Commonwealth, many of which pursue a policy of nonalignment, actively support the ideas of peaceful coexistence and disarmament, and are in solidarity with the national liberation movement. The voice of these countries, India for instance, rang out impressively at the conference.

As a result, the U.S. allies failed to use the conference as a forum for cold war although such attempts were made -- primarily by Australian Prime Minister M. Fraser and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who tried to intimidate those taking part in the meeting with the "Soviet threat."

Thanks to the stance taken by the nonaligned countries, the final document of the Melbourne meeting contains statements in favor of "practical steps on the path to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of any armed conflicts, particularly nuclear ones." In this connection the decision to hold talks between the USSR and the United States on questions of arms limitation is welcomed. The communique calls for the initiation of talks on strategic arms limitations.

The threat of isolation also forced the United States' NATO and ANZUS allies to support the majority at the conference on the question of demilitarizing and transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the well-known UN declaration.

Sharp discussions flared up at the conference on the problems of South Africa, including the question of granting independence to Namibia. The majority in Melbourne believed that it is essential to curb the Pretoria racists and halt their aggressive attacks against Angola and other neighboring states and to achieve Namibia's liberation. At the same time the racists' stooges reiterated the arguments of the Republic of South Africa.

Advocating a "political settlement" in Afghanistan, the majority of those taking part in the meeting disassociated themselves from the attempts of the U.S. allies to kindle anti-Soviet passions around the nonexistent "Afghan question." differences also appeared in the approach to a Near East settlement. The communique's expression of support for the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative is accompanied by a reservation from the "dissenters."

The results of the Melbourne meeting are described by many observers as compromises. Of course that is true. But it is also clear that the U.S. allies did not succeed in turning the conference into the channel they wanted.

SOUTH AFRICAN-CHILEAN TIES PART OF U.S. STRATEGY

PM121533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov's "Comentator's Column": "Specter of a Former Venture"]

[Text] High-ranking South African military missions have been frequent visitors to The Chilean capital, Santiago. They have been headed by Adm (H. Veydemen), chief of the South African Navy's General Staff, Rear Admiral (Beksler), director general of the South African Army, Navy and Air Force, and General van der (Vestkhyuzen). The Chilean military is eagerly returning the visits. Even a member of the Pinochet junta, Air Force Commander Gen (F. Matthei), has visited Pretoria.

The racists are receiving the fascists amiably, and the latter, in turn, are treating the pillars of the apartheid regime with marked consideration. It is not hard to understand why. The consolidation of the ties between Santiago and Pretoria enhances their overall "value" in the eyes of their North American patrons. The South Africa-Chile axis is viewed by the White House as a cornerstone of U.S. "South Atlantic strategy."

Ships and aircraft are scurrying between South Africa and Chile carrying weapons, instructors on how to use them and specialists for an exchange of "experience in combating communism." As the U S. journal STRATEGY WEEK writes, one of Chile's latest acquisitions for its military arsenal is a large batch of Crotale SAM missiles purchased in South Africa. And according to Italian newspaper reports, Chilean mercenaries are fighting the ranks of the South African aggressors who invaded Angola's territory. Some of those mercenaries received special training in U.S. military camps.

Other "bridges" too are being built across the ocean. South African radio has begun regular and intensive broadcasting in Spanish and Portuguese for the Latin American countries. Pretoria has also appointed John Raymond Dutton, a regular soldier and a general, as the first ambassador to Santiago in the history of Chilan-South African relations. By expanding trade and financial ties with Chile, the South African capital is actively penetrating this country's economy.

The newspaper EL MERCURIO, the Chilean junta's semiofficial organ, has openly admitted that the main aim of the active contacts between Santiago and Pretoria is "to create a new military bloc south of the Tropic of Cancer." Pentagon generals, together with Washington's hawks, would like to cobble together a "South Atlantic Treaty Organization" based on reactionary Latin American dictatorships and the apartheid regime on the model and in the image of the NATO military machine "for the defense of the West's South Atlantic flank and the Indian Ocean" against a "threat from the East."

The implementation of the plans to cobble together a South Atlantic treaty organization is being resisted by the independent stances of such countries as Brazil and Argentina. These countries' leaders and other officials have repeatedly indicated in their public speeches that they are against any military unions, alliances or blocs in the southern Atlantic. These imperialist plans are resolutely rejected by all those Latin American forces who value peace and security.

PRAVDA ASSESSES U.S. 'NEOCOLONIALIST STRATEGY'

PM141635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 4

[A. Dzasokhov article: "In Defiance of the Strategy of Neocolonialism, The Struggle of the Peoples of the Liberated Countries Is Growing"]

[Text] The attack by American aircraft on Libyan planes, the incursion by South African racist troops into independent Angola, the Israeli bombings of Lebanese cities and the suburbs of Baghdad, the supply of American weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, the U.S. support for the Salvadoran junta's war against its own people -- quite obvious connections can be traced between these and similar instances and phenomena taking place in regions thousands of kilometers apart.

The United States or states armed by it which play the part of imperialism's assistants are resorting to the methods of terrorism, armed provocations and direct aggressive actions. The targets of these acts of international piracy are countries and peoples which are striving to strengthen their national independence, rid themselves of tyrannical, proimperialist regimes and follow the path of socioeconomic progress. It is a question of Washington's global neocolonialist strategy in which the emphasis is increasingly placed on the use of brute force.

American policy is arousing justified concern in developing countries. "The present international situation is characterized by the further intensification of tension in various parts of the world," Mozambique President Samora Machel has stated. "Washington has set a course of supporting antipopular and fascist regimes and is trying to destabilize progressive governments....Armed and supported in every way by imperialism, these regimes act as bastions of the so-called 'free world' and try to eliminate the peoples' revolutionary gains."

It is not hard to see why it is precisely now that imperialism is turning once again to the "big stick" policy, although it has not renounced more refined methods of maintaining its dominance.

One of the most important trends in the present stage of mankind's development lies in the narrowing of the sphere of imperialist domination. In recent years the world has witnessed new successes in the peoples' revolutionary struggle and national liberation movements. Most of the states formed as a result of the breakup of colonial empires, depsite the diversity of their regimes, are confronting imperialism increasingly energetically to uphold their own political and economic rights. The role of the young developing states is also increasing in the international arena where they have created such prestigious associations as the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU and a number of others whose policy is chiefly directed against imperialism and neocolonialism, against aggression and aggressive wars.

The forces of imperialist reaction are unwilling to reconcile themselves to these successes on the part of the national liberation movement, which are objective from the viewpoint of the historical process. "The strengthening of the liberated countries' independence does not suit the imperialists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "They try thousands of ways and means of binding those countries to themselves in order to have freer access to their natural wealth and to be able to use their territories for their own strategic purposes."

Fearing the further acceleration and deepening of the national liberation process, imperialism is launching a counteroffensive, even utilizing its own armed forces or the troops of its underlings. The failure of the U.S. armed intervention in Vietnam seemed at one time to have had a somewhat sobering influence on American policy-makers, making them seek camouflaged methods of implementing their neocolonialist policy. Now the aggressive circles of imperialism once again want to openly assume the functions of the world gendarme. This is indicated by the creation of the "Rapid Deployment Forces" and the military bases equipped for them, which are located far beyond the United States' own borders.

Neocolonialist goals are served by Washington's new concepts about the "defense of vitally important U.S. interests" and the safeguarding of U.S. "national security." Once again it is a question of areas located many thousands of kilometers from the U.S. borders. Washington makes no secret of its readiness to adopt extreme measures to suppress the peoples' national liberation struggle, which it has declared to be "international terrorism," and even to use nuclear weapons. Just look at U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger's remarks to the effect that the Pentagon "will use neutron weapons everywhere in the world" and that the "Rapid Deployment Forces" will be armed with them accordingly. To destroy people and seize the oil or uranium, cooper or chromium -- that is the aim of the latter-day colonialists.

At the same time Washington is again turning to the practice of creating regional military pacts, sometimes even without its own formal participation. In the Near East, the Camp David collusion led to coordinated actions by Tel Aviv and As-Sadat's regime against the Arab national liberation movement and against revolutionary democratic forces in the coutries of the region. The provocative U.S. acts against Iran, the creation of military bases in countries located on the approaches to the Persian Gulf, the dispatch of a naval armada to the Indian Ocean -- all this adds to the U.S. "strategic alliance" with Israel and threatens to plunge the whole southwest Asian region into a crisis situation. On the pretext of "defending oil routes," Washington would like to extend the "responsibility" of the NATO and ANZUS aggressive blocs, and also of Japan, in the Near and Middle East. And behind this lies the old plan for creating a system of "collective neocolonialism".

Washington tries to augment its aggressive, neocolonialist strategy with advances toward the Nonaligned Movement. Whereas in Dulles' day the authors of American foreign policy doctrines made no bones about calling the departure from the bloc policy toward nonalignment "amoral," now the United States seeks to put that movement at the service of its own selfish interests, and to that end it wants to disunite it and eradicate its anti-imperialist orientation. Vain attempts. The experience of history shows that most of the countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement firmly occupy positions of defending their sovereign rights and are in favor of universal and complete disarmament, the disbanding of military-political blocs, the elimination of military bases, the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace the declaration of nuclear-free zones in Africa and Southeast Asia, an all-embracing settlement to the Near East conflict on a just, realistic basis, and the safeguarding of security in the Persian Gulf.

Not for nothing do many statesmen in developing countries now recall the words of one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, J. Nehru: "Where freedom and justice are threatened, where aggression exists, we cannot and will not be neutral."

While whipping up military hysteria in the world, the United States would like to present its policy as if it were only a "response to the Soviet military threat." Beijing echoes these fabrications. One of the campaign's aims is to drive a wedge between the forces of real socialism and the forces of national liberation, weaken the developing countires by depriving them of their natural allies in the form of the socialist states, leave them face to face with imperialism and ultimately make them victims of neocolonialist intrigues.

The United States is trying to find an appropriate propaganda cover for its aggressive policy. This is the purpose of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and the equally loud campaign under the banner of the struggle against "international terrorism" by which means imperialist ideologists want to discredit the peoples' revolutionary struggle for emancipation in the eyes of world public opinion. On the same pretexts, Washington hopes to give itself a free hand for interference in other states' affairs.

The successes of detente, which characterized the seventies, created an international atmosphere conducive to the development and deepening of the peoples' liberation struggle. In the atmosphere of detente the opportunities for implementing an imperialist "position of strength" policy were considerably restricted. The struggle of young states for economic self-sufficiency also developed in more favorable conditions. That is why the peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at curbing the arms race, preventing aggressive circles from burying detente, and averting military conflicts are received by those states as a line which accords with their own vital interests. Indeed, the proximity or coincidence of the socialist and developing countries' positions on questions of arms race limitation and disarmament have been reflected in a number of international documents, including some adopted at the United Nations.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and also of other continents can see the true face of American imperialism increasingly clearly and are adopting measures to defend their gains. The aggressive actions of imperialism and its underlings are meeting with a resolute rebuff on the territory of Angola and Lebanon, Afghanistan and El Salvador. After the bandit attack by American aircraft on Libyan planes, representatives of more than 80 states assembled in the Libyan capital and expressed solidarity with that country's people. Washington's act of piracy was condemned in the United Nations. South Africa's aggression against Angola rallied the six "frontline" states of southern Africa still more and strengthened support for them from other states on the continent.

The stepping up of neocolonialist aggressiveness places the tasks of further strengthening unity of action, solidarity and cohesion on the agenda for the national liberation movement. Realistically minded figures in young independent states and the broad people's masses in Asia, Africa and Latin America quite justifiably regard the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries as their natural allies in the struggle against imperialist reaction, for the complete elimination of all forms of national and neocolonial oppression and exploitation, for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, for the strengthening of national and economic independence and for social progress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES

AWACS Sent to Egypt

LD142130 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct, TASS -- Two American Air Force AWACS planes will leave for Egypt "immediately" and will stay there for an "indeterminate period", a U.S. State Department spokesman said here today.

The two airborne warning and control system aircraft will come from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma and will take part in the forthcoming American-Egyptian exercises to be held on Egyptian territory, he said. According to the State Department spokesman, the stationing of the two AWACS planes was agreed upon during the talks in Cairo last week between Alexander Haig and the Egyptian leaders.

According to news agencies, which refer to informed sources in the Pentagon and the State Department, the AWACS planes will be stationed close to the border with Libya and will monitor Libyan airspace. AP agency reports that in case of war with Libya the AWACS will direct all air operations. In other words, they will guide American bombers on targets situated in Libyan land.

Weapons Deliveries to Sudan

LD141730 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct, TASS -- The Reagan administration, while preparing a pretext for a direct military intervention in the Middle East, is stirring up a hullabaloo about mythical "aggressive aspirations" of Libya. However, those inventions are disproved even by the U.S. press. The ABC emphasizes that Libya does not intend to attack anyone.

As the ABC points out, the idea of confrontation with Libya has been nurtured for long and is evidently approved by the USA. Reports that come from Khartoum and Washington indicate that in U.S. plans for an invasion of Libya the role of an advanced jumping-off ground is assigned to Sudan. Sudanese President Numayri, in an interview with journalists, stated that he considers his country in a state of war with Libya and fully counts in that on Washington's support.

A White House spokesman said the administration assigns over 200 million dollars for military-economic aid to the Numayri regime in the current financial year in addition to the weapons already supplied to Sudan. The newspaper New York TIMES writes that new batches of U.S. weapons will be delivered to Sudan already in the coming days. A technical group of American military personnel is also being sent there.

The forthcoming exercises "Bright Star" are regarded in the Pentagon as a means of powerful pressure on Arab states and as a dress rehearsal of an invasion of Libya. The ABC points out that the exercises will be only the first ones in a planned series of showing U.S. "military muscles" in the Middle East. According to an ABC correspondent, the central element of the exercises will be a bombing of targets located in Egyptian territory along the border with Libya by U.S. B-52 bombers.

Political observers report that at the most recent moment it was decided to broaden the scope of the exercises. The New York TIMES writes that transferred from the USA to the Middle East for the participation in the exercises will be units of the 82nd Airborne Division and four thousand Marines who are on board eight ships of U.S. Mediterranean-based Sixth Fleet as well as the U.S. fleet led by two attack aircraft carriers cruising in the Arabian Sea.

Rassadin Comment

LD141740 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Commentary by Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The Middle East has long been referred to as a powder keg. After World War II, armed conflicts broke out there time and again, putting international security as a whole in jeopardy. Each time a lot of effort was used to extinguish the flames of the conflict. It's hardly surprising therefore that today's provocative actions by the United States in the region aroused anxiety of the world public. With every passing day, Washington's open interference in the domestic affairs of the Middle East countries is getting more and more obvious. On the invented pretext of developments in Cairo, the United States is building up its military potential in the region on the unprecedented scale. The concentration last week of a huge U.S. naval armada in the eastern Mediterranean is a case in point.

A state of high military preparedness was announced on ships of the American 6th Fleet carrying contingents of Marines aboard. Units of the Rapid Deployment Force deployed in the United States were also alerted. Then the news was confirmed about the American intention to carry out large-scale military exercises scheduled for November of American troops on Egyptian territory. Egyptian troops are expected to be taking part to camouflage the exercises codenamed the "Bright Star." It has become known that Sudanese troops will participate in them as well. Part of the exercises will be the landing of airborne troops on Egypt's western region, situated in the immediate proximity to the Libyan border.

Against the background of a vicious anti-Libyan campaign launched by the United States, it's not so difficult to assume that the Pentagon may plan to invade Libya. In this context, statements by President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan saying that in case of military conflict with Libya, Sudanese troops will be reinforced by American troops in keeping with the American promise should also put the public on the lookout.

Finally, the United States plans to increase its military deliveries to Sudan and send a group of military advisers there. But it would be logical to ask for what purpose? Instead of showing restraint with regard to developments in Egypt, the American administration plunges into more adventures in order to lead the Camp David process out of the deadlock. It is using the policy of crude dictating and pressure, of blackmail and threats towards Libya, Egypt and other states of this wide region. A statement of the Soviet Government issued to the effect points out that the United States administration should realise that its actions, undertaken in connection with developments in Egypt, are not only illegitimate, but are bound to heighten tension in the entire region.

REAGAN STRATEGIC ARMS DECISION REVIEWED

PM131623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Reivew:" "United States: Militarist Superprogram"]

[Text] From its very first moves the Reagan administration has openly steered a course of undermining detente, of confrontation with the Soviet Union and of a quest for military superiority. Both the President himself and his closest staffers and assistants have publicly stated this repeatedly. Now the White House's foreign policy course is being underpinned with an appropriate material base: Washington has announced a new, "comprehensive," in Reagan's words, plan of militarist preparations.

The basic premise that was the starting point for the compilers of the plan, which has been dubbed "U.S. President Reagan's strategic program," consists in securing strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. The program, the document published by the White House says, "will enable the United States in the coming years to change the course of American-Soviet rivalry in the strategic sphere." The specific contents of the "comprehensive" plan are aimed at achieving that goal, no matter how unrealistic and illusory it might be.

The linchpin of the American President's militarist superprogram is the faster buildup of the combat potential of all three components of the U.S. strategic forces -- bomber aviation, land-based ICMB's and nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles. In addition, it is planned to modernize and improve the system for communications and for the control of strategic weapons, and also the air defense and ABM systems and civil defense. The planned measures are designed to cover both the next few years and the period "through the end of this century and beyond." Thus a headlong nuclear missile arms race is being programmed for decades to come.

What specifically are Washington's new plans?

So far as U.S. strategic aviation is concerned, the President's decision first of all envisages developing, building and adopting 100 B-1 bombers. Work on this aircraft has been proceeding for several years now. More than $2 billion has been spent on constructing and testing a prototype. The American press has reported that the plane is a supersonic bomber that has a variable geometry wing and can reach a speed of 2,300 kph. Moreover, the aircraft is capable of flying at extremely low altitudes. It can carry nuclear bombs and nuclear-armed cruise missiles -- that is, operate without entering the enemy air defense zone. The first B-1 squadron is expected to enter service in 1986.

But the buildup in the might of U.S. strategic aviation is not confined to that. Certain models of the B-52 bomber are being modernized. They too are to be fitted with nuclear-armed cruise missiles and improved electronic apparatus, which is to markedly increase their combat potential. The intention is that more than 3,000 cruise missiles will be deployed on B-52's and B-1's, and the first squadron of cruise missile-equipped B-52's will enter service as early as 1982. At the same time development of the fundamentally new Stealth bomber, which, the Pentagon believes, it will be hard for modern radar devices to detect, is to continue.

The Reagan strategic program also provides for the considerable strengthening of sea-based forces. First of all it mentions the Ohio nuclear submarines armed with Trident ballistic missiles. It is planned to commission one submarine per year as from 1981. The submarines will be equipped at first with Trident I (C-4) missiles, then, from the end of the eighties, with Trident II (D-5) missiles, which will be notable for their larger number of warheads, longer range and greater accuracy, which ought to double the potential of each submarine. At the same time cruise missiles will be deployed on existing attack submarines.

Plans for deploying in combat positions at least 100 new MX ICBM's loom large in the Reagan strategic program. Initially it is proposed to deploy a number of these missiles (the figure 36 is being mentioned) in hardened Titan and Minuteman silos in Kansas, Arkansas and Arizona. Later a new basing mode for the MX is to be chosen: an airborne option -- on board specially developed aircraft that would be aloft for several days; a sea option -- on new, relatively small submarines, and a land option -- in silos built deep into mountainsides or in ordinary silos protected by a multiple [mnogoyarusny] ABM system. The final decision is planned for no later than 1984.

All these plans for improving American strategic armaments are aimed at further strengthening the U.S. nuclear missile potential. Take the MX missile, for instance. By putting it in lauch silos in place of older types of missiles, Washington is not merely modernizing existing weapons systems but is substantially increasing the American strategic forces' combat potential.

Suffice it to say that while a Titan missile has a single [monoblochnyi] warhead and the very latest model of the Minuteman has a warhead with 3 elements, the MX will have a warhead with 10 individually targetable elements. Thus in terms of the number of warheads 36 MX missiles will be equivalent to 360 Titan missiles or 120 Minuteman III.

The buildup of U.S. strategic weapons shows that Washington is openly reparing for a "global war" against the USSR and the delivery of a first nuclear strike. H. Scoville, former assistant director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has written of this in forthright terms. He demonstrated that the decision to produce and deploy MX missiles is a "recipe for nuclear catastrophe."

The plans announced by the President for improving the U.S. strategic forces' communications and control system also help to strengthen the offensive potential of those forces. The plans include deploying radar systems and reconnaissance satellites with improved combat performance, the deployment of airborne command posts on board E-4B and EC-135 aircraft, the development of interference-resistant communications systems, including systems using artifical earth satellites, and so forth. At the same time, with Canada, it is planned to modernize the North American air surveillance system and also to strengthen the ABM system for U.S. territory, to replace F-106 interceptors with F-15 aircraft and to deploy at least another six AWACS aircraft.

The planned measures to build up the U.S. nuclear missile potential are being complemented with measures to expand the scale of militarist preparations in other spheres. The stratetic program announced by the White House indicates that, while planning the development of strategic forces, the United States will at the same time "strengthen the Rapid Deployment Force, strengthen conventional and tactical nuclear forces in Europe, strengthen its naval ard air force might worldwide and provide the armed forces with well-trained personnel."

Such is the essence of Washington's militarist superprogram. The implementation of the decisions announced by R. Reagan is to cost $180 billion over 5-6 years. However, even the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an American newspaper, has doubted whether the figure is realistic. "Everybody knows what original estimates and calculations are like," the paper remarks sarcastically in a transparent hint that the cost of American military programs increases many times over during their implementation.

The colossal spending is being planned at a time when the White House is frantically seeking another $16 billion of additional budget reductions -- primarily at the expense of appropriations for social needs. Matters have even reached the point where two departments -- Energy and Education -- have been elimianted "as an economy." The Pentagon's budget alone is remaining untouched. The $2-billion reduction announced in that budget for next year is purely symbolic. Weinberger himself has admitted that in reality this is not a reduction but a "decrease in the increase" in the future.

It is not surprising that Reagan's strategic program has met with wholehearted support from the owners of military-industrial concerns. The Pentagon's contactors are downright delighted. The building of the B-1 bomber, for instance, will bring Rockwell International $500 million clear profit.

Those who want to live under conditions of peace and security make a different assessment of the White House decisions. An angry wave of protest and indignation is mounting all over the world. "Reagan's military policy is the most shameful waste of human resources in the history of mankind," declared T. Gallagher, a member of the Massachusetts scate legislature. "The action being taken by the White House," remarks Britain's THE GUARDIAN, "essentially means that the United States has returned to the policy of the fifties and sixties and to a cold war standpoint. Reagan's decision is a significant and dangerous shift in the main trends of U.S. strategic policy."

A dangerous shift.... What's true is true. Washington's militarist program is destabilizing the world situation and pushing mankind toward a new round of the arms race. Moreover, the program is utterly adventurist. Its main aim -- securing military superiority over the USSR -- is unattainable. It is manifestly at odds with the course of historical development and with the disposition and correlation of forces in the international arena.

The language of force or the threat of force is not a language in which you can speak to the Soviet Union. "We," L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "have not sought nor are we seeking military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. But nor we will allow such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, like speaking with us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile."

CARTER CRITICISM OF REAGAN'S POLICIES CITED

LD141618 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct, TASS -- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has strongly criticised the foreign and domestic policies of the new U.S. Government. In an interview with journalists, Carter said the Washington administration is now placing "too much emphasis" on military matters. "There is a general feeling around the world we are placing too much emphasis on the military aspects of every question and not enough emphasis on the United States being a strong, fair, decent, honest, dependable country," the former president said.

Carter said the Reagan government's most serious mistake is not pursuing the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. For the sake of objectivity it must be noted that, when president, Carter himself, withdrew the treaty from the Senate, thereby frustrating the procedure of its ratification. It is known to have taken seven years of difficult and painstaking negotiations to conclude the treaty.

The former president described as "a gross waste of money" Reagan's program to create the B-1 bomber scrapped by the previous administration. Behind that phrase is virtually an accusation, levelled at the Reagan Cabinet, that it stepped up the arms race, although Carter himself did a good deal for spiralling it up. This applies first of all to the decision imposed on the NATO partners on the production of the latest U.S. medium range nuclear missiles and on their deployment in West European countries and to the annual three per cent increase in military budgets.

Touching upon Ronald Reagan's domestic policy, Jimmy Carter said it is based on an economic theory which long before it went into effect had shown itself to be illusory and fallacious. He described Reagan's decision on corporate tax cuts as "unfair."

DMITRIYEV PREVIEWS WEINBERGER'S EUROPEAN VISIT

LD142250 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] On his 11-day visit to Western Europe beginning on Wednesday, the United States defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, is scheduled to visit France and Sweden, take part in a conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Scotland, and travel to London after it. The purpose of the visit is twofold, writes our observer Igor Dmitriyev. First of all, the United States defense secretary would like to make sure that United States allies in Western Europe still stand by their commitment to allow the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The United States administration shows signs of nervousness that none of the five nations which agreed to the deployment of these missiles wants to be the first to do so. And secondly, Mr Weinberger is certain to seek explanations from several governments concerning the growth of an antiwar movement and anti-American sentiments.

In the past week alone hundreds of thousands of West Europeans have taken part in demonstrations protesting not only against plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles, but against Washington's policy in general, with its obvious emphasis on militation. So far, Washington has blamed the growth of anti-Americanism in Western Europe on alleged Soviet intrigues rather than on the United States' military drive that pushes the world to the brink of war.

Despite all attempts to present this nation as a threat to peace, the West European public becomes increasingly aware of who really threatens it, and the chances are that during his visit Mr Weinberger will get some first hand knowledge about that. The news analysts predict some tough talking and arm-twisting on Caspar Weinberger's part, but they also note that he will have to explain certain things to his NATO counterparts. The fact is that since his last visit to Western Europe in May, the Reagan administration, without consulting the allies, has adopted several decisions in the military field that have caught the NATO countries somewhat off balance. The decisions concern the production of the neutron bomb and the program of rearmament recently announced by President Reagan. The program is aimed at enabling the United States to conduct a protracted nuclear war against the Soviet Union after the Pentagon feels it has gained strategic superiority.

Such was the reaction of some Western officials and military experts to the decision to deploy the MX missile in land-based silos. They believe the missile is a first-strike weapon. So the question put to Mr Weinberger in West European capitals can be: What does Washington really want for Western Europe when it presses for the deployment of new missiles there -- parity and catching up with the Soviet Union as it claims, or making West Europeans partners in the dangerous gamble of gaining superiority over the Soviet Union? In other words, what kind of security is in store for Europe and not only for it, if the United States administration openly talks about the need to prepare for a protracted war?

Despite all American attempts to exploit the myth of a Soviet threat, the West European public becomes increasingly aware of who really threatens it. Chances are that Mr Weinberger will get some first hand knowledge about it from such antiwar demonstrations that are expected in Western Europe during his visit.

SOVIETS CABLE AFRICAN UNITY MEETING OFFICIAL

Denied Visas

LD092032 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 9 Oct 81

[TExt] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS -- In a telegram sent to Ronald Dellums, chairman of the preparatory committee of the conference of solidarity with the fighting peoples of the south of Africa, the presidium of the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity [SKSSAA] deplored the fact that because of the delays caused by the U.S. consular services withholding visas to members of the Soviet delegation, representatives of the Soviet public will not be able to take part in the conference of solidarity with the fighting peoples of the south of Africa in New York.

We regard this unfriendly act to Soviet representatives as yet another evidence of the U.S. administration's reluctance to abide by the principles of the Helsinki accords, and of attempts to slow down the development of public ties between the two countries, the statement says.

"The fact of non-issue of visas to members of the Soviet delegation, as well as to a number of representatives of the national-liberation movements of the south of Africa is regarded by us as an attempt to torpedo the conference of solidarity with the peoples of the south of Africa and to prevent an international exposure of the cooperation of the current U.S. administration with the apartheid regime of South Africa condemned by the whole world."

The White House, the statement says, is clearly concerned over the growing sympathy of the broad segments of U.S. public for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for freedom and independence. It is frightened by the growing opposition to its policy with regard to Africa as a whole and in particular, to its attempts to destabilise the situation in Angola, Mozambique and other countries of the continent.

The world public is being witness to the growing and diversified ties of the USA with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which encourages the regime to commit aggressive actions against sovereign African countries. In this way, the apartheid regime emerges as an obedient tool of U.S. imperialist policies in Africa.

Soviet Official Cited

LD142212 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS -- A conference of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa was held in New York. A delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asia solidarity committee was invited to the conference alongside with representatives of the national liberation movements of southern Africa, international and national public organisations. But representatives of the Soviet public were unable to take part in the conference since the U.S. authorities have not issued to them the visas for entrance to New York.

"This act of the U.S. authorities is not in keeping with the generally recognised international norms and is another sign of the unwillingness of the U.S. administration to follow the principles recorded in the 1975 Helsinki accords, a manifestation of its attempts to b'ock the development of public relations between the USSR and the USA," chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity committee, writer Mirza Ibragimov told a TASS correspondent.

"We regard the denial of entrance visas to members of the Soviet delegation, to a number of representatives of national organisations and national liberation movements as a futile attempt to isolate from international public the conference of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, to avoid the exposure of the military-political cooperation of the present U.S. administration with the Republic of South Africa," Ibragimov said. "Despite the obstacle placed by the U.S. authorities the conference has been held. It expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. Its results show that it has been impossible to stifle the voice of protest of the U.S. and international public against the widening cooperation of the United States with the criminal South African racist regime."

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM141619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was in Moscow from 5 to 6 October on his way from New York to Kabul.

AFGHAN DELEGATION CONFERS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

PM151019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- L.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 6 October received a delegation of the Supreme Court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] headed by N. Tahzib, chairman of the DRA Supreme court, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

A friendly conversation ensued in which S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, took part.

AIRCREW CITED FOR HEROISM IN AFGHANISTAN

PM141319 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 10 October 1981 publishes a 1,000-word front-page editorial under the heading "Loyalty to Military Duty." The editorial notes the feats of Soviet servicemen in the "Great Patriotic War" and goes on to discuss the importance of "military duty" for today's servicemen, quoting Brezhnev and the Constitution. The editorial includes the following passage:

"During a flight in Afghanistan the helicopter crew commanded by Maj V. Shcherbakov found itself in circumstances where the further fulfillment of their task required that an extreme risk be taken, and the airmen took that risk. Overcoming all difficulties and fulfilling their mission, they were on their way back to the airfield when the crew of another helicopter encountered trouble. Learning of this, Shcherbakov took his aircraft back to the zone of the mission. The crew once again went through the most severe tests. Their combat comrades were saved. For the exemplary fulfillment of military duty and the courage and heroism displayed, Maj Vasiliy Vasilyevich Shcherbakov has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union."

The editorial dwells further on the importance of a sense of duty and the need to inculcate this quality in Soviet servicemen.

INDIA TO SEND COSMONAUTS FOR TRAINING IN USSR

PM140925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Correspondent V. Shirokov dispatch: "Preparing for Flights"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 Oct -- The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports from Bangalore, the main center of Indian space research, that 10 preselected cosmonaut candidates will soon undergo extra tests under a system worked out during the training of Soviet cosmonauts. Six of them will then be sent to Zvezdnyy Gorodok near Moscow for further selection. As a result two candidates will be included in a group preparing cosmonauts for a special 18-month theoretical and practical course. It is expected, the agency reports, that the first Indian cosmonaut may be ready for spaceflight by 1983.

The recently published Space Department research program for the current 5-year period plans the further opening up and exploitation of space for peaceful purposes and in the practical interests of the country's science and national economy.

SRV LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

PM141317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Allow us to express to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers and all the fraternal Soviet people our sincere gratitude for your cordial feelings and warm congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the SRV.

The CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people, being the combat friends and brothers of the Vietnamese people, have given and continue to give the people of Vietnam powerful support and tremendous, effective assitance both in the struggle against imperialist aggressors in the past and, in the present, in building socialism and in the struggle against the expansionist and hegemonist aspirations of reactionaries from the Beijing ruling circles who are operating in collusion with the imperialists. Vietnam's people and communists will always be profoundly grateful to the great Soviet Union, Lenin's glorious party, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and all the fraternal Soviet people for that support and assistance in the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, victorious implementation of the impressive tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress to strengthen the might of the Soviet Union -- that firm bulwark of peace and reliable support for revolutionary forces throughout the globe.

May the great friendship, combat solidarity and relations of all-round cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples strengthen and develop.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party;

Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council;

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers;

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE POWER ENGINEERING -- Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS -- Soviet specialists are giving assistance in expediting the construction of the heat power station Falai in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Equipment for the first generating unit of the station has been delivered to Vietnam. All in all, several generating units with a total capacity of 640,000 kilowatts will be installed. The heat power station Falai will be the major power plant in that fraternal country, and when it is put into operation, the growing energy needs of the Vietnamese economy will be met. The coal industry, which will be essential to the efficient operation of the station, is being reconstructed in parallel with building that power plant. In particular, the capacity of the Kaochong coal pit will be almost doubled within the next five years. At present over two-thirds of the Vietnamese coal output is generated by the mines and pits built and modernized with Soviet aid. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 10 Oct 81 LD]

PAINTINGS FOR VIETNAM -- An exhibition of the works of Uzbek painters has been shipped to Vietnam. The Uzbek exhibition will be held in Ho Chi Minh City. The works shipped to Vietnam depict the life of the Uzbek people and the achievements of the Uzbek SSR under Soviet sovereignty. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Oct 81 GF]

APN WRITER WARNS OF POLISH 'POLITICAL WEAKNESS'

LD150948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Commentary by APN's Yevgeniy Aleksandrov -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Soviet public is following with increasing concern the development of events in Poland while showing understanding for the difficulties which the Polish economy is experiencing. The Soviet Union has granted considerable loans and has extended to the next 5-year period the repayment of credits which Poland received earlier from the Soviet Union. Additional supplies of industrial goods and food are being sent from the land of the soviets. Soviet crude oil, gas, ores and cotton are sold to Poland at prices which are 1 and 1/2 times lower than world prices. At the same time this constitutes the main source of supply for the basic sectors of Polish industry.

In sharing with the Polish people the fruits of their work, the commentary states, the Soviet people are acting as their conscience, a feeling of workers' ties and the interests of the whole family of socialist countries dictate to them. These concepts cannot be measured in interest paid on capital.

The unity and friendship of the socialist countries is a tremendous achievement which ensures for us peaceful development, freedom and independence. This is precisely why the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community, Aleksandrov says, cannot remain indifferent to the crisis-ridden development of events in Poland, to the dangerous activization of antisocialist forces which are stubbornly pushing this country toward catastrophe. This is why the working people of the socialist countries state to the Polish working class and all healthy forces of Polish society: You can count on our support in the defense of the cause of socialism. The logic of the class war is relentless, the commentary states. It is not the strategists of anticommunism but the Polish nation itself which will pay for 1 minute of political weakness. This harsh truth was stated without embellishment in the well-known letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee in June.

Soviet people, Yevgeniy Aleksandrov ends his commentary for the NOVOSTI AGENCY, want Poland to be a strong and reliable link in the socialist community and hope that the Polish nation will not allow the tragic annals of its history to be repeated and will know how to defend the honor and dignity of its fatherland.

WARSAW PZPR MEETING DEMANDS 'DECISIVE MEASURES'

LD141452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[TASS correspondent's report from Warsaw]

[Text] In Warsaw the plenum of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee has started work. In the report of the office of the Voivodship PZPR Committee, the social and political situation in the country is evaluated, and the tasks arising from this situation are defined, on the eve of the forthcoming plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It is emphasized that the Solidarity congress confirmed a course directed toward confrontation and political supremacy, and not toward cooperation with the government. The program adopted at the congress, the report says, contains in a veiled form many anticommunist statements, aimed at fighting against socialism, and it makes use of a series of mistakes made by the authorities -- the lack of consistency and effective action.

In the report of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, there are demands made for decisive measures for the defense of socialism. In the present situation, every party member, independent of rank, should clearly define his position, the report says.

CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY 'JAMBOREE' FINANCES

LD142300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[From "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] The first day of Solidarity's marathon deliberations at Olivia Hall in Gdansk has already shown that the leaders of that trade union do not wish to see it as simply a trade union center. They intend to transform it into a political party of far-reaching goals. From the platform of the so-called congress of Solidarity, recommendations were quite often made that, if implemented, would lead to the liquidation of the socialist bases of the Polish state. The main functionaries of that pseudo trade union were calling for the renunciation of the socialist planned bases for the management of economy, and in practice for the abandonment of the principle of socialist property. They demanded a revision of the constitution and changes in the structure of legislative bodies, executive power and the judiciary system.

The demogogic speeches of a majority of speakers had nothing in common with trade union problems. These speeches were often the object of critical remarks made both in the Polish press and by the congress delegates themselves. Thus, (Brzeslanska), representative of Czestochowa Solidarity, declared that delegates always busied themselves with discussing political questions. Gdansk Delegate Sikora stressed that the congress, speeches and documents contained many demagogic formulas and (?remarks) which were of no interest to the working man. Lublin delegate Pasiers, stating that there were too many (?people) at the congress who are far removed from the genuine interests of the world of labor, declared : "I am a simple worker and I would like to speak about work safety." The presidium immediately reminded the speaker that one should keep to the subjects under discussion. Apparently the organizers of the congress did not see the problems engaging workers as something essential for the trade union which assumed the name of a workers' union.

The delegates did not get sensible answers to many questions. Thus, for example, Nowak, chairman of the Solidarity Auditing Commission, declared at one of the news conferences that Solidarity's bank account now contains 12 dollars. Nowak did not give a clear reply to the question from astonished journalists about what happened to the hundreds of thousands of dollars lately being sent so munificently from abroad to Walesa and Solidarity. The questions asked of National Consultative Commission Secretary Felinski and former Solidarity press spokesman Onyszkiewicz concerning with what money and from whose piggy banks the Solidarity press center was opened in New York were not properly answered either. Many observers formed the opinion that the enormous foreign currency income was being expended by Solidarity in an uncontrolled manner, and that the organization's rank-and-file members do not know for what ends those sums are used.

Let us return to the results of the Solidarity congress. The program it adopted is, one could say, clear and at the same time vague. It is clear because it has revealed with maximum clarity the true goals both of Solidarity's leaders and of its impressarios [dyrygentow] beyond the walls of Oliwia concerning that organization's further progress along the road of the antisocialist, opposition movement. At the same time, not one of the (?points) in the program answered the main question now troubling the Polish working masses and their sincere friends in the whole world. What is to be done? What immediate means should be used to overcome the crisis?

Adopting the program written by the political adventurists in KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee) circles, the congress has shown the readiness -- at least that of the solidarity leaders -- to carry out counterrevolutionary pressure to its logical conclusion the seizure of power and the liquidation of the system now existing in Poland. Solidarity ideologues now prefer to avoid even the official name of the country, the People's Republic of Poland. The founding of some kind of "Self-governing state" is spoken of ever more often.

Anyway, the problem of self-government was one of the central problems of the congress. Much was said in particular about the workers' self-government. One would have thought that this was not a new problem for Poland; its constitution even contains respective aims. However, Solidarity has now clearly reduced it to a situation in which state organs would be deprived of the possibility of appointing enterprise managers, the state would have no right to dispose of production, and the system of central planning would be destroyed. Such adventurism in matters concerning the country's economy may have tragic consequences for Poland, because we have to remember that in addition to the wish to destroy the present mechanisms of managing the economy, Solidarity experts have no clear concept of leading the country out of the precipitating economic declines. Polish working masses see it ever more clearly. If before the Gdansk jamboree doubts could still be held here and there about the image of the adventurers who settled in that organization, the congress has finally cleared those doubts away. Today there is no doubt that for those activists the title of trade union was just a shield hiding their true faces as rabid enemies of socialism.

POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS REPORTED

Exhibition Opens

PM141315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] An exhibition devoted to the 38th anniversary of the Polish Army opened in the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum on 9 October. The exhibits tell of the fraternal army's birth and combat career, the friendship between Soviet and Polish servicemen tempered in battles against the common enemy, and life in the Polish Army today.

The exhibition opening was attended by veterans of the Great Patriotic War who took part in the liberation of Poland, working people from the capital and servicemen of the Moscow garrison.

Those present were addressed by Div Gen I. Szczesnowicz, army, navy and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR.

Belorussian Ceremony Held

LD122000 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Minsk, 12 Oct, TASS -- A meeting was held at the Belorussian settlement Lenino today, devoted to the 38th anniversary of the Polish Army.

Here, on October 13, 1943, the first Polish division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszo, formed on Soviet territory and armed with Soviet weapons and military gear, had its first combat experience. From here, the Polish soldiers began their campaign to liberate their country from the Hitlerite aggressors, and ended it shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers in the defeated fascist capital of Berlin.

Those present at the meeting, attended by a group of veterans from the Polish Army, that had arrived from Poland, laid wreaths at the graves of the Soviet and Polish soldiers. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the General Consulate of Poland in Minsk, the party and Soviet organizations of the Mogilyov Region and the Goretskiy District, of local branches of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and from the inhabitants of nearby villages.

Speaking at the meeting, the veteran of the Soviet Army retired Major Aleksey Machulskiy said: "To us, direct participants in the battles to liberate Poland, to all the Soviet people, the Soviet-Polish friendship, cemented with the blood shed in the battles with Hitlerite invaders, is sacred."

"It has been bequeathed to us by those who died in the joint struggle for the honour, freedom and independence of our peoples.

"In these days we follow with great alarm and concern the development of events in Poland. The enemies of socialism are threatening the historic gains of our peoples, the Soviet-Polish friendship. The veterans of the Great Patriotic War and all the Soviet people are profoundly indignant at the fact that some in Poland are defiling the monuments and graves of Soviet soldiers who died in the struggle for its liberation. [quotation marks as received]

The head of the delegation of Polish war veterans, member of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Brigadier General Ludwig Soberai said: "The combative unity of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army, cemented by the blood shed together in the battles against a common enemy, will be consolidated and further strengthened by us. The situation that has developed in Poland today causes a profound concern in the Polish Army. We, soldiers, cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in the country, to what is weakening the socialist state and the socialist gains. With regard to such attempts, we shall not remain indifferent. Nobody has the right to undermine our strength and might. The strengthening of the socialist state and of its army is a sacred patriotic duty of all the Poles."

Military Greetings Extended

LD121950 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The alliance with the USSR, cemented by the April treaty, has become an unfailing guarantee of the Polish People's Republic's independence and the security of its borders. It has considerably contributed to the successful transposition of the republic's national economy on to socialist lines.

However, as we know, the (?successes) of fraternal countries in their cooperation have always provoked an angry (?reaction) among imperialist (?circles). That is why imperialist forces never abandon their attempts at hampering the progressive movements [word indistinct] socialism, its erosion from within. Taking advantage of the Polish crisis, the enemies of socialism inside the country and those who direct their actions from abroad are attempting a mass attack not only on the socialist gains of the Polish nation but also on the Polish People's Republic's alliance links. But the battle-proven soldiers of the Polish Army are standing guard over the revolutionary achievements of the Polish people. The soldiers of the Soviet Army, veterans of the last war, send them fraternal greetings on the day of the 38th anniversary of the armed forces of the Polish Army. [as heard]

Combat Fraternity Recalled

PM141145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Col Bronislaw Jakimowicz of the Polish Army under the rubric "12 October Is Polish Army Day": "In Single Formation" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The Belorussian village of Lenino has become a symbol of Soviet-Polish combat collaboration. It was here 38 years ago -- on 12 October 1943 -- that the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division received its baptism in battle. Fighting side by side with Soviet servicemen, the Polish servicemen displayed examples of courage and heroism and won their first victory over the hated enemy. Lenino became the origin of the history of the Polish Army, and the date 12 October 1943 became its birthday.

In connection with this date we publish an article by a participant in the fighting near Lenino, a holder of the highest Polish combat award -- the Virtuti Militari Order -- and the Soviet Order of the Red Star, Col Bronislaw Jakimowicz.

How many years have elapsed, yet I return again and again in my thoughts to the unforgettable morning of 12 October 1943, the morning of the first battle of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division. There, near Lenino, many of my combat comrades, both Soviet and Polish, were killed. The blood jointly shed on fraternal Belorussian soil and in many other battles against the Hitlerites reinforced Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. Thanks to the Soviet fighters and commanders we learned to beat a powerful, experienced enemy. How many Polish families even today remember with gratitude how the Soviet soldiers, together with the Polish servicemen, in the hours of respite between the fighting, helped the peasants being in the harvest. Surmounting the impossible, sacrificing themselves, Soviet servicemen saved Polish cities and villages from destruction. Our ancient city of Krakow, Czestochowa, and dozens, hundreds of other large and small population centers are confirmation of this. Over 600,000 Soviet servicemen remained to lie forever in Polish soil after paying with their lives for its liberation.

The T. Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division took part together with Soviet Army formations in the fighting on the streets of the captial of Hitler's Reich and finished off the fascist beast in his lair. With Soviet servicemen, the Polish servicemen rose up to guard the gains of socialism after the victory. In the first postwar years, when the struggle to consolidate the people's power in Poland was marked by particular ferocity, during the restoration of the wartorn country and throughout all the subsequent years the Polish people received all around aid from their tested friend, the Soviet Union, loyal to its international duty, and from the other socialist community countries. This aid enabled Poland in a brief historical period to achieve marked successes in building a new life and to maintain the Polish Army at a high modern level.

The Polish Army's 38-year history has been written before my eyes. I am pleased that the combat friendship born at the front between Soviet and Polish servicemen has taken strong root. As an officer of the Silesian Military District staff, I frequently meet with Soviet comrades at field exercises and tactical training sessions, during joint camp rallies and other events. History consists not only of great dates but also of daily routine brimful with persistent martial labor by class brothers and comrades in arms standing guard over socialist gains. My heart, the heart of an old soldier of the Polish Army, rejoices when I see the sons and grandsons of the frontline men -- those who bore the brunt of the bloody war against Hitler's fascism -- strengthening and developing, in hard soldier's labor, their loyalty to Polish-Soviet combat brotherhood.

Loyal to the behests of the Kosciuszko Division servicemen, the Polish servicemen are continuing the glorious traditions of combat brotherhood. As an example we can cite the 10th Sudeten Armored Division named for the heroes of the Soviet Army. I once had occasion to serve in this renowned formation. Joint events with Soviet servicemen are held here frequently at which Polish soldiers can be met bearing the badge "Soviet Army Excellent-Rated Soldier," while among the servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces many men have been awarded the "Wzorowy Zolnierz" ("Exemplary Soldier") badge. These badges are presented to those who most distinguish themselves in joint tactical exercises where the servicemen frequently operate in mixed subunits and crews.

These and others examples attest to the friendship and brotherhood of the Polish and Soviet servicemen and their readiness staunchly to defend the gains of socialism and sacredly fulfill their patriotic and international duty. However much the enemies of socialism in Poland and beyond may rage, however they may seek to discredit the brotherhood and cooperation of the Polish and Soviet peoples born in the joint struggle, the truth will win. Truth is on our side and there is but one truth: Only in friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community lies the path to the flowering and socialist future of People's Poland.

My native Poland is living through hard days now. For over a year the Polish people have been living in an atmosphere of attacks by the counterrevolution against the people's power and the PZPR, in an atmosphere of shameless antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda from the extremists from Solidarity. By exploiting the errors perpetrated in past years and the lacunae in the consciousness of a considerable section of the population, particularly young people, by resorting to demagogic slogans and using the methods of moral and physical coercion, the political adventurists and enemies of socialism are deliberately blocking the party and government measures to extricate the country from the crisis. The Polish communists and all those who hold Poland's socialist future dear will resolutely combat people of this kind who are challenging the people's power, and will defend the cause of socialism.

The truth of socialism, the truth of the mighty fraternity and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is stronger than the counter-revolution's malicious calumnies. The fraternal armies' servicemen still stand in single formation, guarding the gains of socialism. They are standing side by side, just as the Soviet and Polish servicemen marched into battle at Lenino 12 October 1943, paving the way to the great victory, the road to Poland's national rebirth.

GDR's 32ND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS NOTED

GDR Envoy Hosts Reception

PM150923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] On 6 October E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The following were at the reception: I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

A delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society led by H. Schaefer, member of the society's Presidium and secretary of the society's central board, was present.

Grishin Greetings Message

PM141325 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegrams]

[Text] In connection with the 32d anniversary of the GDR's formation, V.V. Grishin, Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, and V. F. Promyslov, Moscow Gorispolkom chairman, have sent a greetings telegram containing the following to Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Directorate, and Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, Berlin:

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorkom congratulate you, the Communists and all the inhabitants of your city on the 32d anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Muscovites know well and are fraternally proud of the remarkable successes achieved in past years by the GDR's working people under the leadership of their experienced vanguard, the SED, in developing the country's economy, science and culture and increasing the people's prosperity.

We are sincerely glad that the Communists and working people of the GDR capital are making a weighty contribution to resolving these socioeconomic tasks.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR are becoming deeper and firmer from year to year. This is vividly confirmed in our capitals' constantly strengthening friendly ties.

On this noteworthy day we wish you, the Communists and all the working people of Berlin, the GDR capital, new victories in building a developed socialist society on German soil and in fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions.

Honecker Article

PM140745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Striding Confidently"]

[Text] Berlin -- On 7 October our people celebrate their national holiday -- the 32d anniversary of the founding of the GDR. This anniversary is distinguished by the fact that it falls in the year of the 10th SED Congress, which outlined the GDR's future development prospects and set -- in accordance with the demands of the times -- great new tasks in the domestic and foreign policy sphere. We are advancing confidently along the path of building a developed socialist society in our country. We are implementing with the utmost consistency a course toward further fulfillment of the chief task, toward observance of the unity of economic and social policy. In fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries we are making our contribution to the cause of ensuring peace and social progress.

If we sum up the results of the past 32 years we see that they convincingly confirm the fact that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in European history. For the first time on German soil there was a state of workers and peasants in which man's exploitation of man had been eliminated and which had learned the lessons of the past. Under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the SED -- people's lives in our republic have changed radically. The GDR belongs forever and indissolubly to the new world of socialism, freedom and human dignity. It is a reliable bulwark of peace in Europe and a loyal friend of all who, in the anti-imperialist struggle, advocate national and social liberation of the peoples.

Deeply rooted in the consciousness of our country's citizens, above all the younger generation, is the appreciation of the fact that through its world-historic victory over Hitlerite fascism the Soviet Union opened up for us the path to a happy future. We will keep forever in our hearts the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who gave their lives for this and we will remain loyal to the behests of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. With their blood they sealed the fraternal unbreakable alliance of our parties, peoples and states on whose basis the GDR is successfully and confidently developing. The 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance raised our collaboration to an even higher level, and its implementation is bearing remarkable fruit.

If you look back over the past 32 years you see that the GDR has successfully stood the trials of history. As a strong link in the socialist community it enjoys universal international recognition and its international responsibility is growing constantly.

Today the GDR has diplomatic relations with 131 states, is a member of the United Nations and its specialized organizations and has been elected a nonpermanent member of the Security Council. It participates in the work of 20 of the worldwide organization's commissions and committees.

It is also worth mentioning the fact that on the initiative of the German socialist state the United Nations adopted in 1980 a resolution against the expansion of military blocs and for intensive talks on disarmament, a resolution against neofascism and neo-Nazism and a resolution on punishment for crimes of apartheid in southern Africa. Our republic also proposed the adoption of a resolution on the woman's role in the struggle for peace and against colonialism. At the ILO it submitted a resolution on the social consequences of disarmament. At the WHO and GDR helped to determine the basic principles for the attainment of the WHO's goal -- "health for all before the year 2000." These are just a few examples.

Throughout the period that has elapsed the power of the workers and peasants has continued to grow stronger in our country. The unity of the party -- the leading force of society -- with the working masses has deepened annually. Today this unity, based on full mutual respect, is stronger than ever before. All that has been created by our people's stubborn, intensive labor has been achieved in a fierce class struggle against imperialism, which has been hostile toward the GDR ever since the young republic was born and has stopped at nothing to do it harm. But, as history shows, imperialism has not succeeded. The GDR, which is situated in the center of Europe, has again and again shown itself to be a politically stable state with a dynamically developing national economy.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress we are making every effort to further comprehensively strengthen the GDR and make our contribution to strengthening the might, unity and cohesion of the socialist community. In conditions where the international situation has deteriorated this is of decisive significance since questions of war and peace, which currently lie at the center of the fierce international antagonism, must be resolved in favor of the peoples and the course of confrontation pursued by imperialism must be defeated. The most important task at the moment is to head off the threat of nuclear world war and ensure lasting peace.

In accordance with the peace program for the eighties, which was announced at the 26th CPSU Congress by that outstanding fighter for peace, our friend and comrade L.I. Brezhnev and for the implementation of which he is struggling indefatigably, selflessly and devotedly, thus winning the great respect of our people, the GDR is developing its own foreign policy initiatives. The central task, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and I said at the Crimea meeting in August, remains that of overcoming the heightened international tension and regulating international relations.

The U.S. policy of confrontation, NATO's long-term arms program, NATO's Brussels decision to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Washington's decision to produce the neutron weapon and its noisy claims to military superiority leave no doubt as to who is actually to blame for the current tension. The myth of the "threat from the East" is refuted by the arms race policy pursued by NATO and by the actions of the actual makers of the myth.

The Soviet Union's proposals opening the way for talks are making political echoes worldwide. As a result of an exchange of views on arms limitation questions, including the nuclear arms previously discussed by Soviet and U.S. representatives in Geneva, the two countries' foreign ministers recently agreed to start talks on these weapons in Geneva on 30 November 1981. Time will tell whether the United States is prepared to abandon its military superiority aspirations and hold serious talks.

The GDR advocates most determinedly limiting and halting arms races of all kinds, above all the nuclear arms race.

Our efforts are aimed not at heightening military confrontation but at lowering it and at developing mutually advantageous, peaceful cooperation between countries. Proceeding from this premise, we advocate convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. It would be an important event. Only if political detente is supplemented with military detente can the positive results so far achieved in the international arena be preserved and multiplied.

We fully support the Soviet proposal submitted to the United Nations on adopting a declaration solemnly proclaiming that states and statesmen who are the first to use nuclear weapons will be committing a most grievous crime against mankind. The production and deployment of the neutron weapon must also be prohibited.

The United States does not conceal that it seeks world domination. Witness its attempts, by cranking up the NATO arms race and implementing NATO's missile policy, to create a strategic military edge on the socialist community, which the Warsaw Pact states will not allow, of course. It must be noted in this connection that imperialism has always been aggressive, although in peacetime it has rarely made it so clear that it is prepared to risk the future of the peoples and even run the risk of a nuclear world war in order to achieve its aims.

In its foreign policy, which is coordinated with the fraternal countries, the GDR combines vigorous actions in the struggle for peace with a consistent rebuff to all imperialist challenges. We are therefore strengthening our country's defense capability and are constantly devoting the requisite attention to the combat capability of the National People's Army in the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces system.

As it is known, right now the struggle for peace demands circumspection, purposefulness and patience. In carrying out ideological and mass political work our party constantly explains this to the working people. Again and again it turns to the vast achievements the Soviet Union is making in this struggle for the good of mankind and shows what a heavy burden the Soviet people are bearing in the process. We want GDR citizens to be well aware of the close link between our peace-loving policy and everyone's daily labor in implementing the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress in the matter of further comprehensively strengthening the GDR and defending peace. We devote special attention to the younger generation, who have not personally witnessed the horrors of war.

The past three decades and more are a convincing reminder of the great significance of the stable development of our worker and peasant state and of the strengthening of socialism for the course of events in Europe. The awareness of all this is directly reflected in the creative and enterprising mass movement of working people which has assumed unprecedented dimensions in our country since the 10th SED Congress and is directed toward the successful fulfillment of the aims of the current 5-year plan in all spheres. There it is obvious that demands on the party's leading role are growing. We are striving in all components of the SED -- right down to the primary organizations -- to be equal to those demands. The proven practice of promptly discussing all new tasks with working people, of carefully studying and taking constructive remarks and suggestions into account and of implementing the outlined measures through joint efforts is bearing fine fruit.

We proceed from the premise that the very important decisions aimed at the further building of a developed socialist society in our country are connected with the economy. Continuous and dynamic growth is needed in order to ensure, when implementing this historic task, the implementation of multifaceted measures in the sphere of material, social and cultural and spiritual life. This makes great demands on the party's political and ideological work to educate our country's citizens in the spirit of high socialist consciousness.

In the current 5-year plan national income in the GDR is planned to increase by an average of 5.3 percent per annum, industrial goods production by 5.4 percent and labor productivity by 5.3 percent. This is not an easy objective, especially when you consider that annual increases of only 0.2 percent for raw materials and 0.4 percent for energy resources are planned -- exclusively, moreover, by increasing extraction of lignite in the GDR, with virtually no change in manning levels. Therefore, in the future we intend to strive for an even greater reduction of worktime expenditure and materials and energy consumption, to make wide use of the latest scientific achievements in production and to considerably improve labor quality and efficiency. This is a central part of our party's economic strategy for the eighties.

Working people at GDR combines and enterprises are currently discussing questions connected with the attainment of these goals, with the quest for effective ways of practically solving the tasks. This is dictated by the fact that we have entered the last quarter of 1981, when the starting positions for the second year of the 5-year plan are established. The preparation of the plan for 1982 and 5-year plan as a whole are almost completed. As a result of discussion of the draft documents working people have made tens of thousands of suggestions which have to be carefully examined and considered. In the socialist planned economy the struggle to improve production efficiency is integrally linked to the constant broadening of socialist democracy.

The results of our economic activity this year can be assessed positively. In the first 8 months national income increased by approximately 5 percent compared with the same period last year and over 90 percent of the increase was accounted for by improved labor productivity. Commodity production in the industrial ministries sphere increased by 5.6 percent. Industry was 2.2 working days ahead of schedule. The economic successes enable us to maintain the people's current material and cultural living standard and to gradually raise it. We see this as a decisive task. A positive element here is the fact that we have long adhered to the tried and tested principle: Only what has been produced can be consumed.

In the first 8 months of the year the planned housing construction targets were achieved. The population's net monetary incomes increased by 3.1 percent. Retail trade turnover also increased: While prices for essential goods were stable, trade increased by 3.1 percent. These figures are evidence of accelerated development of consumer goods production. Despite the partially unfavorable weather conditions the efforts and skilled labor of the cooperative peasantry resulted in a good harvest, on the whole. Thus it can be said that day-to-day life in our republic also reflects the strong unity of economic and social policy.

The purpose of our economic policy is to adapt to the changed conditions on the world market by increasing labor productivity. We are guided in this by the universally recognized objective, natural laws of socialism and we rely on the leading experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. We regard it as most important for us to make better use of the advantages of our socialist planned economy. This enables us to constantly and widely introduce the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution into practice for the good of the people. Microprocessors and robots can be of effective assistance in this.

Socialist competition has assumed dimensions and an effectiveness hitherto unknown. To a large extent this is due to the Free German Trade Union League and the activeness and enterprise of millions of its members. As our country's experience shows, the trade unions' authority is at its highest when this class organization feels responsible both for the people's working and everyday conditions and for their fulfillment of production plans. I must also mention the strong social impetus that emanates from the Free German Youth. It organizes youth teams and young men and women's shock work at youth projects, which play an outstanding part in competition.

So in the 32d year of its existence our socialist state is carrying out intensive work in all spheres and people know that they are benefiting from the fruits of their labor. I must not omit to mention the people's interesting and full spiritual and cultural life. Social and personal plans for the future are being forged and implemented. While the capitalist world is in the clutches of a profound crisis, men and women, young and old in the GDR are socially secure and do not fear the future.

The chief prerequisite for our secure present and for confidence in the future is comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. Our country's national economies become more and more tightly interwoven with each passing year. The GDR and USSR 5-year plans are meticulously coordinated, with the large supplies of raw materials and fuel from the Soviet Union forming the foundation of all our planning. This, in turn, enables the GDR to systematically increase exports to the Soviet land in the current 5-year plan.

Science and technology are playing an ever increasing part in our cooperation. It is consistently directed toward intensification. In this connection production sharing is expanding, especially in sectors which determine scientific and technical progress today. Massive attention is being devoted to modern microelectronics and robot construction. Both countries are taking substantial steps in the spheres of science and technology which have and will continue to have a decisive influence and growth of our peoples' wellbeing. In particular, the GDR will be participating in the modernization of Soviet light and food industry enterprises and also in the construction of gas pipelines and other projects in the USSR. The trade worth R58 billion which is planned between our countries during the 1981-85 period is fairly good evidence of the scale of our cooperation. As a result of my recent meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea it was agreed that reciprocal deliveries will increase in the future. Of course, all this means considerably more than just economic matters. It is on the basis of this commonality that our security and development prospects are safeguarded.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR really have become allies, comrades and friends. The CPSU and SED have done a vast amount of political work to that end. Our fraternal alliance is one of our biggest revolutionary gains and we will treasure it always.

On the 32nd anniversary of the GDR I send to all communists of the Soviet land and to the entire Soviet people most cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in successful progress along the Leninist path of peace and communism.

I.V. ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH SFRY'S FLORJANCIC

PM131011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Discussions Held"]

[Excerpt] .I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Florjancic, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia Executive Council, 8 October.

During their discussion a number of questions relating to the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations were examined.

TASS ANNOUNCES BREZHNEV VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

LD150532 Moscow TASS in English 0504 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev will pay a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on November 23-24, 1981. Leonid Brezhnev has been invited by Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt.

ANTI-ARMS-RACE MOVEMENT GATHERS MOMENTUM IN FRG

Mikhaylov in PRAVDA

LD110751 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, TASS -- "An unprecedented movement against the arms race and for repealing NATO's decision on nuclear missile deployments, which escalates the risk of nuclear catastrophe in the heart of Europe, is unfolding on West German soil," PRAVDA's Bonn correspondent, Vladimir Mikhaylov, writes in that newspaper today. A massive demonstration in Bonn, in which, according to tentative estimates, over 250,000 took part, became another landmark in that movement. It was the largest anti-war manifestation in the country's history.

"No roadblocks of lies and threats have stopped the movement, which has reached unparalleled proportions," the correspondent continues. "The appeal of the joint demonstration in Bonn for pooling efforts against the nuclear threat and for disarmament and detente in Europe and for backing the demand that the governments of West Germany and other NATO countries 'take back their consent to the deployment of new medium-range missiles' was supported by more than 830 organizations in the country. Despite a massive pressure from higher up, thousands of Social Democrats, including Social Democratic Bundestag deputies who had supported the appeal for the demonstration, were among the protesters. There also are among them West German communists, who have always been loyal to the idea of friendship among nations and held aloft the banner of international cooperation."

Quite recently, the PRAVDA correspondent points out, young people prevailed in anti-war demonstrations. At present they also constitute the majority of demonstrators. This time, however, there are among them very many older people, who decided to shoulder the burden of a difficult march. Another significant feature is the mass-scale participation of workers. At the turn of the 1970's they contributed with their spontaneous strikes to the conclusion of the treaty with the Soviet Union, and today they are protesting ever stronger against the attempts to reverse this progress. Names of West Germany's major industrial plants are frequently inscribed under the slogans "Down with nuclear death!" and "No money on nuclear missiles!" carried by demonstrators. The demonstration in Bonn showed how vast the country's peace potential is. It also became "a manifestation of an emergent alliance of people who are coming to realise, despite all obstacles and difference of their world outlooks, their responsibility for safeguarding world peace," the news dispatch points out.

TASS Report

LD142208 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Beware of Madmen" -- TASS headline by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct -- The West German public movement against the nuclear missile plans of Washington, which is ready to stake on the fate of the West German population, has acquired a scope which has to be acknowledged even by Bonn officials.

West Germany's ambassador to the United States, Peter Hermes, speaking in Detroit, said that doubts of West Germans as regards unconditional support for the U.S. foreign policy, which they had had earlier, intensified at present. He referred to results of the recent public opinion poll. More than two-thirds of the polled West Germans declared that when Americans begin to pursue a senseless policy, "they cannot expect that we will take measures to the detriment of our own interests."

Well, there are figures in West Germany who, seeking to discredit the anti-war movement, are trying to allege that it is inspired from outside, particularly by the Soviet Union. Precisely such an attempt was made at a session of the North Atlantic assembly in Munich by the leader of West German ultraright wingers, Franz Josef Strauss, who asserted that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to set Western Europe against the United States.

Such allegations have no bearing to the reality. Firstly, the present mass anti-war movement in Western Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany, reveals not the mythical "hand of Moscow" but quite a real nuclear threat hanging over the West Europeans, thus uniting people of different political views. This was shown by the anti-war demonstration, the largest in post-war years, in Bonn on October 10. Secondly, the movement is directed not against the United States in general, but against the perilous militarist policy of the present Washington administration.

Here are some facts which corroborate these conclusions. The 250,000-strong demonstration in the Rhine capital was initiated by two evangelical church organisations, about a thousand various organisations declared their support. General Gert Bastian, former member of Strauss' CSU party, was a leader of the movement against the American nuclear missiles and initiator of the well-known Krefeld appeal. He does not believe in any way that he takes an anti-American stand. "Being a friend of the Americans," he said, "I must say, however: 'Beware of madmen.'"

Following is the opinion of Erchard Eppler, prominent figure in the Protestant Church and the Social Democratic Party of the FRG, who takes an active part in the West German peace movement: "We have the common interest with the Russians -- to prevent a limited atomic war in Europe. Here our interests, that is German interests, diverge from the American interests. Since such a war simply means destruction of our country." This fact is realised more and more clearly by West Europeans. That is why the movement against the "nuclear death" is gaining in scope in Western Europe.

FRANCE'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY SURVEYED

PM141017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "France: Where the Ship Is Going"]

[Excerpt] Paris, October -- The leadership of the National Council of French Employers and the press organs belonging to newspaper monopolies are now waging an active campaign against the majority of F. Mitterrand's proposed socioeconomic reforms. They are particularly annoyed by plans for nationalization and a capital tax. The first, by no means timid attempts to exert pressure on France are being made abroad, too. Thus an association of shareholders of the French financial and industrial monopoly Paribas has been formed in Belgium. It is headed by J. Rey, former president of the EC Commission, and its aim is to prevent Belgian enterprises belonging to Paribas from falling under French state control. One of the biggest U.S. institutes for the study of business developments is advising its clients not to make investments in France and to take their capital out of that country where possible.

It is characteristic that the so-called "reformist" trade unions, including the Force Ouvriere Trade Union Association, have joined in this campaign. The newspaper LE MATIN and the magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, which publicize their closeness to the Socialist Party, are beginning to adopt an increasingly critical stance with regard to the socio-economic policy of the new parliamentary majority.

However, the main trade unions assess the government's first steps positively. Speaking at a mass rally of 20,000 trade union activists, A. Krasucki, secretary of the General Labor Confederation, stated that the measures being implemented are of a positive nature and are part of the much broader demands contained in the program of the General Labor Confederation. A. Krasucki called on the working people to keep a vigilant eye on the intrigues of big capital and prepare for all forms of trade union actions, including strikes in defense of the working people's rights and gains.

Today France is discussing, above all, the new cabinet's socioeconomic measures, as was predetermined by F. Mitterrand's program itself. However, questions of world politics, in whose resolution France, alongside other countries, has always played an active part, occupy an equally important place in the nationwide debate.

As was stated back in May, in the foreign policy sphere the new government intends to implement a course whose foundations were laid by General de Gaulle. France has no intention of returning to the NATO military organization, although Paris stresses its loyalty to its alliance commitments within the North Atlantic bloc.

At a recent press conference F. Mitterrand stated that France wants to maintain and develop mutually advantageous relations with the USSR. At present, within the framework of the mixed Soviet-French commission, the French side, headed by M. Jobert, minister of foreign trade, is preparing new proposals in this sphere.

France advocates an improvement in relations with African countries. Paris has adopted a clear position with regard to events in Central America, as is indicated by the Franco-Mexican statement in support of the struggle of El Salvador's patriots. The new government is also stating its intention to advocate peace and disarmament. However, a certain inconsistency must be noted here, particularly with respect to the U.S. aggressive course, which is aimed at the flagrant violation of the existing East-West military equilibrium. Observers have noted the effective support on the Seine for NATO plans to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Speaking from the platform of the National Assembly, G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], set forth the French Communists' position on domestic and foreign policy issues. He noted that the Communists are actively working for renewal at all levels: in government, in parliament and everywhere in the country. After proposing concrete measures aimed at overcoming inflation and unemployment, G. Marchais noted that these aims cannot be achieved without a resolute struggle by all the country's leftwing forces against big capital.

Sharply condemning the U.S. militarist designs, the PCF leader said: French Communists believe that in these conditions France must play a fitting role and come out against any attempts to return to the ruinous cold war policy and in support of the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation and dialogue with a view to finding ways to strengthen peace and disarmament.

For the French, this fall is a time of hopes and reflections. The country is facing complex problems, and the end result will depend largely on the forms and methods of their resolution.

SCIENTISTS REPORT ON USSR-FRANCE SPACE TALKS

PM141417 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Paris, 6 Oct, TASS -- A press conference has been held in Rodez (Aveyron Department) devoted to the results of 18th Soviet-French meeting on cooperation in the space research sphere which has finished here. Addressing the conference, Prof P. Morel, deputy director general of the National Center for Space Studies [CNES], stressed that this meeting made it possible to evaluate the results of cooperation and exchange opinions on the first scientific data to come from the Aureole-3 satellite recently launched within the framework of the Soviet-French Arcade program. We have been pleased to learn, P. Morel stated, that the data received is of great interest.

As the French scientist reported, the meeting examined preparations for carrying out further projects. Attention here was devoted to preparations for a joint flight by cosmonauts of both countries on board the Soyuz-Salyut complex. During the current month, he announced, the French side will supply the Soviet Union with equipment which will be used for conducting experiments during flight.

Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of the Soviet delegation; Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute; H. Curien, president of CNES, and other Soviet and French scientists participating in the meeting answered journalists' numerous questions.

Our meeting, Academician V.A. Kotelnikov pointed out, passed very fruitfully. Many questions affecting the coming joint experiments were successfully solved. This will enable us to continue purposeful and friendly work in space exploration.

OBJECTIONS TO SPANISH NATO MEMBERSHIP OUTLINED

LD130658 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] We offer you a commentary on the subject: Why is the Soviet Union opposed to enlargement of the military-political blocs that oppose one another in Europe? Yaroslav Khabarov, a journalist who specializes in international problems, writes on this topic:

It is clear that at present, when the Spanish Government is declaring itself in favor of the country joining NATO and already taking practical measures in that direction, an explanation of the Soviet Union's position can only serve to help clarify the essence of the problem that has arisen. It is beyond doubt that the right to decide whether Spain will be a part of any treaty or any alliance belongs ultimately only to the people of Spain itself. And the Soviet Union has declared this clearly and repeatedly. But it is no less legitimate to say that no member of the international community -- and this includes the Soviet Union -- should overlook actions by other members if it feels that such actions may seriously damage international security [words indistinct] and particularly in the future, or if they might heighten international tension.

Such an issue is the question of Spain joining one of the military-political blocs in Europe. This question of the limits to strictly national problems touches on the broad interests of peace and security in Europe and in adjoining regions and might affect the state of international cooperation.

Spanish entry into NATO is a step counter to the declaration made at Helsinki by all who participated in the European conference: to contribute by all their efforts to the improvement of the international situation. Such a move by Spain would be a step in the opposite direction. Its negative nature can be seen, for instance, in the fact that it is interwoven into a whole network of actions, each of which serves to whip up the arms race even more, to build tension further and to (?destroy) the dialogue between West and East. Such a step by Spain, the first since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, would represent an action which in its serious consequences would counter the prospects for peaceful development in Eugope, as laid down in the Finnish capital. The danger in the step lies in the fact that implementation of the plans aimed at bringing NATO another participant would inevitably lead to a raising of the level of confrontation between the two military-political blocs on our continent. This would further create a new obstacle to the efforts of those who would like to base their relations not on the two blocs but on Europe as a while.

A new situation, regrettably less favorable to peace, would arise, not only in Europe but in adjoining regions -- the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Then it would also be necessary to pay particular attention to the strictly military aspect of Spain's joining NATO, since such a step would undoubtedly considerably change the balance of forces between the blocs in Europe and in the world as a whole.

In such conditions the Soviet Union and its allies, concerned about their vital interests and even for reasons of security, would find themselves obliged to take appropriate measures. The Soviet Union's opposition to enlargement of the military-political blocs in Europe is thus dictated by considerations of principle concerned with the defense of peace and the strengthening of international security and by the desire to consolidate normal good-neighborly relations between states and the striving to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and to ease international tension.

U.S., NATO TRY TO INFLUENCE GREEK ELECTION

PM141535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik "International Notes": "The Pentagon Is Worried"]

[Text] Athens, October -- Slightly over a week remains until the parliamentary election in Greece. And, the Washington POST asserts, with every passing day "anxiety is growing among U.S. and NATO ruling circles over the possibility of a victory for the democratic opposition in the election and over the future of the U.S. military bases on Greek territory.

But Washington and its NATO allies are not simply "worried." The facts attest that they have recently been displaying considerable activity with a view to influencing the Greek voter in a way which will protect their own interests in this part of the world as far as possible. Various methods of pressure are being brought into play.

Thus, for instance, it is scarcely accidental that the present large-scale NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean, which have also encompassed Greek territory, have coincided with the final period of the election struggle in the country. Many observers here have drawn attention to this "coincidence." Waxing ironic on the maneuvers' name, "Display Determination," the newspaper RIZOSPASTIS wrote: "'Gunboat diplomacy' is an old method of the imperialists. As soon as danger begins to threaten their interests, overt and indirect interference is always supplemented by a menacing show of strength."

The recent visit to Athens by top officials of the NATO military committee for "familiarization purposes" is very much part of this tactic. All these NATO "shows of presence", democratic circles note, are obviously aimed at "persuading" a certain section of voters of the futility of their hopes for change and in particular for ridding the country of NATO ties.

As the U.S. ambassador to neighboring Turkey stated recently, without beating about the bush, whatever government is formed in Athens as a result of the election, Greece "will not abandon the NATO ship."

But NATO Secretary General J. Luns, whose statement to an AFP correspondent generated sharp protests from the opposition and embarrassed even pro-NATO circles in Greece, outdid all his colleagues. In a blatant attempt to bring pressure to bear, he made it unambiguously clear that NATO has not yet definitively recognized Greece's sovereignty over the air space over the Agean Sea and several of its islands and voiced anxiety over the possible consequences to NATO in the event of an opposition victory in the election. True, after democratic circles had unanimously acknowledged his statements to be "gross and overt interference" in another country's internal affairs, and the Greek Government had been obliged to make an official demarche, Luns tried to repudiate his statements, blaming everything on journalists for "misunderstanding" him. But words will not just fly away, as they say....

Incidentally, what Pentagon and NATO top echelons are seeking more or less covertly is openly revealed by their subordinates. In recent days the Greek press has written frequently of attacks by servicemen from U.S. bases on the election headquarters of the Greek Communist Party and other democratic parties in Athens, Thessaloniki and elsewhere.

Old methods, old means. But the time of "gunboat diplomacy" is past, and these methods tend increasingly to misfire. "Our people have only bitter experiences of mutual relations with NATO and the death bases," a statement by the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace says. "The lessons of the 7-year junta rule and the Cyprus tragedy are still fresh in our memory. That is why the overwhelming majority of the Greek people demand the removal of foreign military bases, withdrawal from NATO, and a vigorous contribution from our country to the cause of detente, peace and disarmament and look for an appropriate orientation from the political parties."

SWEDISH PARTY HEAD BACKS NON-NUCLEAR ZONE PLAN

LD132250 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Oct, TASS -- Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party (Communists) of Sweden stressed the need to step up efforts for establishing a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe.

In a parliamentary question to Sweden's foreign minister, he proposed that a commission be set up from representatives of the country's five leading parties to examine the possibility of establishing a non-nuclear zone. The Left Party's chairman pointed out the exceptional importance of the Soviet Union's attitude to this issue.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the document points out, expressed on June 26 the Soviet Union's readiness to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries which would become participants in the non-nuclear zone.

The chairman of the Left Party also stressed the need to curb the nuclear arms race and to conclude an international agreement on scaling down nuclear arsenals.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SWEDISH JUSTICE MINISTER

PM141037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Swedish Minister of Justice C.A. Petri on 9 October. V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, and Carl de Greer, Swedish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

FINNISH PUBLIC MARKS KUUSINEN ANNIVERSARY

PM131401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Tass report: "To the Memory of a Leninist Revolutionary"]

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Oct -- The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] and the country's democratic public have extensively celebrated the birth centennial of O.V. Kuusinen, founder of the SKP and prominent figure in the Finnish and international communist and workers movement and in the CPSU and the Soviet state.

A mass festival of the capital's working people in honor of the memory of O.V. Kuusinen, at which addresses were delivered by SKP Honorary Chairman V. Pessi and Acad G.A. Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, was held in Helsinki.

V. Pessi dwelt on O.V. Kuusinen's role in the SKP's emergence and development as the revolutionary party of the Finnish working class, emphasizing that many of his ideas are just as important now as they were then for elaborating the strategy and tactics of the Finnish Communists' struggle. G.A. Arbatov described O.V. Kuusinen as an ardent internationalist revolutionary. "Our parties' fraternal ties and cooperation, of which O.V. Kuusinen was the initiator," he said, "are now making an important contribution to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and trust between the Soviet Union and Finland."

At the initiative of the SKP Central Committee and the O.V. Kuusinen Foundation a 1-day seminar entitled O.V. Kuusinen -- Scholar and Marxist Theorist" in which CPSU representatives participated was held on the eve of the festival. Ceremonies, seminars and lectures commemorating O.V. Kuusinen's life and work were also held in Turku, Kuopio, Tampere and many other places. A memorial plaque has been unveiled in O.V. Kuusinen's native commune of Laukaa. O.V. Kuusinen's birth anniversary was also celebrated on Finnish radio and television and in many of the country's press organs.

TIKHONOV, GROMYKO GREET NETHERLANDS LEADERS

LD121424 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct, TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message to Prime Minister Andreas van Agt of the Netherlands, conveying congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of his appointment to this post. This message expresses the hope that development of USSR-Netherlands relations will promote stronger peace, international security and cooperation in Europe.

In his reply message the prime minister of the Netherlands expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has sent a message to Max van der Stoel, conveying congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to the post of foreign minister of the Netherlands. In his reply message Max van der Stoel expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

BRIEFS

FINNISH-SOVIET TRADE -- Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS) -- Trade turnover between the USSR and Finland will amount to approximately R5 billion this year, which is close to the trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG, Aleksey Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, has stated. He officially opened a joint exhibition today of two Finnish companies, Waertsilae and Tampella, which maintain traditional business ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 14 Oct 81 LD]

LIBYA FACES MENACE FROM SUDAN, EGYPT, U.S.

Libyan Letter to UN

LD150710 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 25 Oct, TASS -- The Libyan Bureau for Foreign Relations of Libya's General People's Committee has issued a letter at the UN headquarters condemning the provocative actions against the Libyan people, which are planned by Sudan in collusion with the USA. It has become clear, the letter stresses, that Sudan's ruling regime has actually started implementing its aggressive designs aimed at undermining the security and stability of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The intensive concentration of Sudanese and Egyptian troops on the borders with Libya, the air-bridge established between Egypt and Sudan, the anti-Libyan propaganda campaign, which has been unleashed, are nothing else but a prelude to armed actions against our country, the letter notes. These actions constitute a threat to peace and security in the region.

The letter of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of Libya's General People's Committee has been issued as an official document of the UN Security Council.

Sudanese Threat

LD150342 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "The Dangerous Adventures of the Imperialists and Their Aides"]

[Text] Let us compare some of the documents being widely discussed around the world. Last Tuesday the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR published an interview with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. The essence of what he said is very clear. He said that he was preparing a preemptive strike against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Sudanese president did not conceal the fact that special units were being prepared for this dangerous adventure. As for the means of carrying out this operation, Numayri did not conceal them either. He said that the means were provided by the United States and that [word indistinct] speed up the delivery of arms and the sending of U.S. advisers. These guarantees were given by U.S. Secretary of State Haig during his meeting in Cairo with Numayri.

These statements by the Sudanese president also confirm another fact: A short while ago the American press published reports of preparations for an aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the elimination of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Although a CIA spokesman hastened to deny the report, the facts in the report left no room for doubt about their accuracy. It is known that officials in Washington had already stated that the United States was ready to provide any help to any state which undertook to topple the regime in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. They also promised direct intervention with U.S. forces once the operation began. It seems that the Sudan has decided to shoulder the burden of this task. It is noticed that the statement of the Sudanese president coincided with the [words indistinct] NEWSWEEK magazine which said that aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah would take place during the joint American-Egyptian maneuvers in which the Sudan, Somalia and Oman would take part. These are the states that have been showing rapprochement with U.S. imperialism. [Passage indistinct quoting Washington POST on planned maneuvers].

Thus it is natural for the majority of Arab countries to see the threat of armed aggression against the Libyian Jamahiriyah by the United States or its partners as a challenge to all Arabs and a blow to Arab interests. The great danger entailed in Washington's actions was highlighted in the statement by the Soviet Government addressed to the American Government. The document pointed out the rejection of the U.S. actions, which are considered flagrant interference in the affairs of the sovereign Arab countries and a violation of the most basic international principles. The statement was issued on the occasion of the crude U.S. interference in the affairs of Egypt and it is regarded as [word indistinct] warning to the United States in the light of its policy of escalating tension throughout the Middle East.

SECURITY MEASURES, RESISTANCE ON RISE IN SUDAN

LD150300 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The Sudanese authorities have imposed heightened security measures on the entire country on the pretext of a mythical external threat. They place patrols on the roads leaving the capital Khartoum. The Sudanese leadership concedes that in the past few days more than 1,000 people in the country have been arrested. The movement of resistance against Numayri's regime is on the rise in the Sudan. It opposes Sudan's alliances with Egypt and its entanglement in the orbit of United States policies.

EGYPTIAN CP LEADER CITES DESIGNS AGAINST ARABS

PM141201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Around Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 Oct -- In an attempt to intimidate the Arabs, Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing to unleash aggression against the Arab states and primarily against Syria, Libya and other progressive regimes, Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member (Mishel Kamel) has stated. The aid of these criminal designs of imperialism and Zionism is the liquidation of the Arab peoples' independence and the establishment of their domination in this part of the world.

REPORTS ON POST-ASSASSINATION SCENE IN EGYPT

Cairo Dispatch

PM141211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general heading: "Around Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct -- It has been announced here that after the referendum to elect the president, scheduled for 15 October, the Egyptian Government will resign and a new cabinet will be formed. The only candidate for the post of head of state is the present vice president, H. Mubarak, who has also been appointed prime minister.

The Egyptian press is saying that the findings of the investigation into the circumstances surrounding As-Sadat's assassination will soon be published. U. al-Baz, first deputy foreign minister, has announced in advance that there is no proof that the assassins' actions were directed from abroad. He said that there is information that they belonged to local Muslim groupings.

Although the atmosphere throughout the country as a whole remains calm, clashes took place yesterday in the city of Asyut. A communique from the Internal Affairs Ministry published today says that several "Muslim extremists" tried to attack a police station. However, according to information received by foreign journalists from official sources, the incident looks far more serious. Large groups of people armed with submachineguns not only attacked the police station but seized the security forces headquarters and held it for several hours. There are dead and injured on both sides and some of the attackers have been arrested.

Observers here note that the events in Egypt have generated unconcealed nervousness in Washington, which is seeking to keep this country to its former course. President R. Reagan hastened to invite H. Mubarak to pay an official visit to the United States. Secretary of State A. Haig has arrived in Cairo.

News agencies report that as well as putting U.S. Armed Forces in the Near East region in a state of enhanced readiness, a detachment of U.S. warships headed by the aircraft carrier Nimitz has been urgently dispatched to the eastern Mediterranean. In addition, a 2,000-strong Marine Corps which was carrying out exercises in the region has been ordered to "defer" its return to the United States.

Mubarak Confirmation, Unrest

LD141442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (TASS) -- The results have been announced here of yesterday's referendum held in Egypt, which was organized in order to confirm the candidature of Vice President H. Mubarak for the post of president of the country. According to official reports, he gained 98.5 percent of the votes of those taking part in the referendum. H. Mubarak has thus become the new president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. As has been pointed out more than once in local journalistic circles, all the referendums held in Egypt in recent years have been of a formal nature, and the results of them were virtually predetermined.

A series of decrees by the Ministry of Interior has been published in the press which provide, among other things, for harsher punishments for illegal possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives, for illegally wearing, possessing and making military and police uniforms, army or police emblems or badges of rank. Observers link these measures with an exacerbation of the internal political situation in the country following the assassination of As-Sadat and the armed demonstrations by opponents of the regime in Asyut and a number of other towns which ensued. There are reports of continuing police searches for those who took part in the Asyut events, and also of new arrests.

It has been reported that an agreement has been reached in regard to holding a meeting between H. Mubarak and Prime Minister Begin of Israel. This meeting, the newspaper MAY writes, will take place at a "time convenient for the parties" after all formalities connected with the change of leadership have been carried out in Egypt.

'ARAFAT, IN TOKYO, WARNS U.S. ON AID TO ISRAEL

LD150018 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Oct, TASS -- "I call on American taxpayers to stop paying for missiles, bombs, and fighter planes which bring death to the Palestinians from the air, sea and land. During one month alone the capitals of two Arab states were subjected to Israeli bombings with the help of weapons supplied from the United States," chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat told a press conference at Tokyo's club for foreign correspondents.

The present American administration is stepping up military, economic, financial and other aid to the Israeli aggressors, 'Arafat pointed out. The United States has encircled the Middle East, U.S. Navy ships ply in the waters in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, in the Indian Ocean, close to the Persian Gulf. Units of the Rapid Deployment Corps have been sent there.

Speaking about the Soviet policy on the Middle East issue, the PLO leader said: "The Soviet Union resolutely supports the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their rights, for our native land, for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. I thank the Soviet Union for that."

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO AMITY DELEGATION

PM090941 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Reception at Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A Palestine-Soviet friendship society delegation headed by ('Abd al-Khurani), member of the PLO Central Council and director of the PLO Culture and Information Department, which is currently in Armenia, visited the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 28 September. It was received there by O. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Presidium.

Warmly welcoming the visitors, he pointed out on behalf of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that Soviet Armenia's working people, like all the Soviet people, are in solidarity with the Arab peoples' just struggle for their legitimate rights, for a lasting peace in the Near East based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, for the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and for the creation of their own independent state.

In the ensuing friendly discussion the visitors were acquainted with the successes achieved by Soviet Armenia thanks to the CPSU's wise nationalities policy and to the friendship and cooperation between the fraternal union republics.

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and on the personal behalf of its chairman, Y. 'Arafat, ('Abd al-Khurani) asked that best wishes be conveyed to Soviet Armenia's leaders and to all the republic's working people.

The Palestinian people, he said, are confident that their side will win since their heroic struggle has the support of progressive mankind, headed by the peoples of the great Soviet Union.

Present at the reception were G. Saakyan, administrator of affairs of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH SYRIA OBSERVED

Moscow Rally

PM131003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS representatives of the Soviet public celebrated the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic in Moscow 8 October. The speakers emphasized that the treaty's conclusion marked the advance of the friendly relations and all-around cooperation between the two countries to a still higher level. This document was an important contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and international security. It was a potent factor in strengthening the positions of the Arab world's patriotic forces, which are opposing the schemes of imperialism and Zionism and the policy of separate deals and capitulation and pressing for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Muhammad Walid (Khayzbur), Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, pointed out that over the years the experience of Syrian-Soviet relations had reaffirmed that their development fully accords with the interests of both peoples and is contributing to the success of the joint struggle for peace, justice and security worldwide.

PRAVDA Article

LD080426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2359 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- "Syria occupies a leading place among the Arab countries which are seeking to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East. Together with the other participants in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, it opposes the capitulationist Camp David agreements and resists Israeli intrigues, rejecting U.S. attempts to include the Arabs in the orbit of its policy. Syria is campaigning for the complete liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and for the Palestinians to be granted the legitimate right to set up their own independent state." This is stated by PRAVDA in an article on the first anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between theUSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

PRAVDA stresses that the Soviet-Syrian treaty "marked a new stage in the development of traditional Soviet-Syrian relations in the interests of the peoples of our two countries. It has become an important factor in the struggle for the attainment of an all-embracing Near East settlement."

Amid the continuing tense situation in the Near East, the article goes on to say, "Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation are regarded as an obstacle to imperialist intrigues and an important factor in the normalization of the situation and the elimination of tension in the Near East."

As Faruq ash-Shar, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic has noted, Syria attaches foremost importance to strengthening friendly relations with the USSR. The friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries signed in Moscow a year ago serves precisely this aim. Only a short time has passed since this document was signed. However, even during that period, Faruq ash-Shar stressed, it has proved that it reliably serves the interests of restoring a just peace in that region and the strengthening of mutual understanding between the peoples.

[The above item as published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 October on page 5, is attributed to a Damascus dispatch from correspondent R. Moseyev and is entitled "USSR-Syria: Strengthening Cooperation." It includes the following additional passage:

["However, the Syrians' peaceful labor is clouded by Israel's continuing occupation of a part of their territory, the Golan Heights, and by the general tense situation in the Near East: Tel Aviv's aggressive onslaughts against the Palestinians and neighboring Lebanon are unceasing. Serious concern has been aroused in political circles here by the 'strategic cooperation' agreement recently reached between Tel Aviv and the United States. The local press notes the expansionist character of this anti-Arab alliance aimed at establishing Washington's military and political supremacy in the region.]

SAUDIS ARREST IRANIAN PILGRIMS FOR DEMONSTRATION

GF141422 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] PARS News Agency reported today that Saudi authorities arrested a number of Iranian pilgrims yesterday in the holy city of Mecca. According to the news agency, the Iranian pilgrims had staged an anti-U.S. demonstration. A number of them were also arrested by police last week. To justify their actions, Saudi authorities have pointed out that political demonstrations are banned in that country during religious ceremonies.

IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY GROUP DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD140726 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct, TASS -- A delegation of the Iranian Government news agency PARS, led by its general director Kemal Harrazi, stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of TASS from 7 to 12 October. Talks were held on cooperation between the two news agencies. The talks were attended by Mohammad Mokri, Iran's ambassador to the USSR.

ANGOLAN MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV ON TREATY JUBILEE

PM141259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

I am particularly happy to congratulate you most cordially on behalf of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and on my own behalf on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

The signing of the treaty between our two countries has the logical outcome of the development of the relations of indestructible friendship that have constantly united us from the very beginning of the liberation struggle waged by the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism and which is now being waged in defense of our peoples' gains and for the deepening of the revolutionary process on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and the victory of the socialist cause in the world.

I cannot fail to note with satisfaction the consistent efforts undertaken by the Soviet Union aimed at the cohesion and unity of the world's progressive forces, and also the examples of internationalism it displays in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for peace, detente, security and cooperation in Africa and throughout the world.

The Angolan people are convinced that our cooperation is playing a positive role since they constantly enjoy your aid in the difficult struggle we are waging to create a new society free of all vestiges of colonialism.

The unceasing armed aggression of which the People's Republic of Angola is a victim and the imperialist plots are aimed at dislodging us from the revolutionary path and preventing Africa's liberation from colonialism, and they can only be terminated by helping the revolutionary forces which, particularly in southern Africa, are waging the struggle for victory over the common enemy, imperialism.

In connection with this date, which is of tremendous significance for the lives of our parties and peoples, it gives me pleasure to stress that the last 5 years have witnessed considerable positive results which please and inspire us.

We deem necessary further joint efforts to ensure even greater international recognition and respect so that the existing bilateral cooperation will yield more and more new fruit in the name of our two fraternal peoples' progress and prosperity.

Using this opportunity, allow me, esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, on behalf of the MPLA-Party of Labor Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan people and on my own behalf to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and to you personally our most cordial and sincere wishes for even greater successes in defense of the cause of socialism in the world.

Accept, dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, assurances of our highest and fraternal respect.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Ceremony in Luanda

PM141039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Ceremony"]

[Text] Luanda, 8 Oct -- A ceremony has taken place here to mark the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola. A delegation of the USSR-Angola Friendship Society took part in the meeting.

Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor and Angolan minister of planning, who spoke at the session, noted the significance of the treaty for the development of comprehensive cooperation between our two countries and parties. He pointed to the tremendous importance of the implementation of the agreements concluded on the basis of the treaty for strengthening the national independence and socialist option of Angola and for rebuffing the forces of racism and imperialism. Soviet-Angolan cooperation, Roberto de Almeida said, is aiding the transformation in the economic and social life of the Angolan people and is strengthening our defense capability.

MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TIES WITH USSR

LD140959 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 9 Oct 81 p 7

[Valery Volkov interview with Mario da Graca Machungo, minister of planning and agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Mozambique Liberation Front's Permanent Political Commission: "Mario da Graca Machungo: Our Goal Is Socialism!" -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you rate Mozambique's cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries?

[Answer] As before, relations with the Soviet Union will develop on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between Mozambique and the USSR. The long-term program signed during President S. Machel's recent visit to the Soviet Union and the talks held in Moscow with L.I. Brezhnev laid good foundations for our successful progress.

The Moscow talks studied questions of expanding cooperation in the sphere of geology and industrial and agricultural production and formulated a program for joint efforts in the sphere of the extraction and fishing industries. We rate highly the work of Soviet experts in Mozambique who at times live and work under difficult and unfamiliar conditions. They are making a big contribution to strengthening friendship between our peoples, sharing joys and adversities with us.

Cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union has historic roots. It emerged at a time when the Mozambique people, with weapons in hand, were struggling against the Portuguese colonialists. Even then the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people were our true allies and gave us moral, political and material help. One can say with confidence that we have struggled together, triumphed together and are now laying the foundations of the future together.

SOVIET PEACE COUNCIL GROUP ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA

LD132242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Oct (TASS) -- A Soviet Peace Council delegation led by Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Council, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Zambia today.

During meetings with Zambian leaders and representatives of the Zambian Peace Council, the development and strengthening of bilateral ties and cooperation and contemporary international problems and the situation of the world peace movement will be discussed.

The Soviet Peace Council delegation will also visit Botswana at the invitation of its ruling democratic party.

RPP VIEWS U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON LATIN AMERICA

PY141808 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The United States is increasing its diplomatic pressure on Latin American countries to force them to adopt a pro-imperialistic foreign policy. This is the main objective of the forthcoming tour U.S. Vice President Bush and the chief of the U.S. Southern Command, General Nutting, will make through Latin American Countries. Among many things, Bush will again demand the establishment of the military South Atlantic bloc which will be controlled by the Pentagon.

Many Washington officials -- diplomats and generals alike -- have already visited countries in the area many times. General Walters, the former CIA deputy director and U.S. special envoy, has been in Latin America twice. In Guatemala he was quietly condescending toward the leaders of the Guatemalan terrorist military regime in promising them unlimited U.S. military aid in their struggle against the insurgent movement. In Honduras he was determined to hitch that country to Washington's wagon and transform it into the policy of Central America to replace Somoza's Nicaragua. The [word indistinct] Washington diplomat also investigated those channels through which Central American warriors obtain their arms from the United States.

After visiting Honduras General Nutting, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, asserted to Honduran Army commanders that the Pentagon would support them if there is a conflict with Nicaragua. By increasing its military aid to Guatemala and Honduras, the United States is hoping to repress Salvadoran patriots. This is why U.S. advisers are establishing mobile units made up of soldiers from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Washington is also increasing its pressure on Panama. After the death of Omar Torrijos, commander of the civil guard and former Panamanian president, the U.S. media has been clearly stating that the time has come to crush Panama's independent policy. Costa Rica has also become the target of a clumsy and shameful pressure. In her recent tour through Latin American countries Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, issued an aggressive statement noting that the USSR and Cuba are destabilizing the situation in Costa Rica. To confront these [word indistinct], Kirkpatrick offered any type of military aid to Costa Rica. But the Costa Rican president and other political leaders answered this offer by (?criticizing) this military proposal. Commenting on this incident which is characteristic of Washington's strategy in the Western world, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera noted that the U.S. policy of intervention and threats is causing conflicts in Latin America.

Mrs Kirkpatrick took advantage of her stay in Argentina, Venezuela and Peru to issue harsh criticism against Nicaragua. While in Argentina and Brazil she advocated the establishment of a South Atlantic military bloc -- similar to NATO. This was also done by Assistant Secretary (Singer).

During their present tour through Latin American countries, U.S. Vice President Bush and General Nutting will continue to exert diplomatic blackmail on these countries.

REACTION TO BUSH STATEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

RPP on Security Force

PY150221 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Washington has again brought to light the project for the formation in Latin America of the much ballyhooed inter-American security forces. Vice President Bush, who began a tour through Latin America, has received the task of obtaining the consent of several Latin American governments to participate in those forces. That is to say that the old idea of forming joint armed forces under the leadership of the Pentagon has been in the mind of the big U.S. generals, who on several occasions have already tried to establish them in Latin America, either based on the OAS or a regional principle. We should see the U.S. intention of obtaining from the Andean countries their consent to join the unified armed forces.

The failure of these projects has caused a new campaign of activities in Washington in the sense of forming a police corps based on local armies. This activity in the White House is a direct reaction to the struggle which embraces Central America and the Caribbean basin. In the course of this struggle, one of the most hateful regimes supported by the yankees was overthrown, the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. The popular reaction is shaking the pillars of a similar regime in Guatemala.

In view of the abuses committed by the bloody junta, the people of El Salvador are fighting with their weapons in hand for a better future. In their effort to suffocate the insurrection of the (?Salvadoran) patriots, the Pentagon was proposing to send OAS forces to that country, taking advantage of the former Somoza guards, Cuban henchmen, or as happened in the Dominican Republic in 1965, to land Marines there. The strong protests throughout Latin America and the whole world frustrated those intentions. Nevertheless, the United States has not given up its desire to suffocate at any cost the liberation movements in Central America.

The aggressive U.S. policy has increased with the coming to power of the Reagan administration. His followers keep saying that the United States, in order to preserve its position in Latin America, will resort to any means.

In an effort to defend its positions, Washington resorts to economic, political and military pressures; to threats and manipulations with loans.

An integral part of this policy within the expansionist doctrine of Yankee imperialism is now the plan to form the inter-American security forces. In the event they are formed, the United States will certainly be able to count on a military force which will be a docile instrument, removed from any national control, in the hands of the U.S. military.

If we keep in mind that many Latin American republics are economically dependent on the United States and that their industry and agrarian production are oriented toward the market of their northern neighbor, it is easy to perceive that the Pentagon will easily be able to use the inter-American security forces. The United States has repeatedly and under various pretexts intervened in the affairs of Latin American countries. This happened in Guatemala in 1954 when the legitimate regime of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman was overthrown with the help of the gringo Marines. In 1965 the U.S. Army landed in the Dominican Republic to drown in blood another popular uprising seeking freedom and a worthwhile life. Each one of those aggressive actions has unmasked the real essence of U.S. policy and has caused worldwide protests.

The current extensive Washington intervention in the affairs of El Salvador has created unprecedented indignation in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Such great nations as France and Mexico have recognized the right of the Salvadoran people to fight against the military dictatorial clique. Demonstrations in support of that struggle take place even in the United States.

All this compels the White House to seek a screen for its aggressive policy in Latin America and the possibility to develop it through the Latin Americans themselves. This is the essence of Washington's plans to push the Latin American republics toward participation, under Pentagon leadership, in the so-called Inter-American Security Forces.

Anti-Cuban Speech

PY141533 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] George Bush started his Latin American tour by visiting the Dominican Republic. He arrived at the joint session of the Dominican Republic. He arrived at the joint session of the Dominican Republic Congress escorted by a heavy security guard and protest slogans issued against his presence by the Dominicans.

It is understood that the Dominican deputies hoped that in his speech the U.S. vice president would make specific explanations on U.S. Latin American policy in general and U.S. policy regarding the Dominican Republic in particular. They hoped the vice president would say something about the present U.S. plans to undermine the Dominican sugar industry since just last week the Dominican Congress approved a resolution in which it protested against this U.S. position because the United States is the main purchaser of Dominican sugar. Bush limited himself, however, to issuing general statements and making vague promises.

It is obvious from the speech delivered at the Dominican Congress that Bush is not in Latin America to discuss those important issues that concern Latin American nations. His was a clear hysterical anti-Cuban speech in which many things were attributed to Cuba. It gave the impression, moreover, that Bush's main objective was to threaten Dominicans and to spread the same hatred and hostility toward Cuba which the present U.S. leadership now holds.

In his impudent attack against Cuba, Bush noted that there has never been an election in Cuba in the past 22 years. I do not know what the basis was for this false charge. Perhaps through his own ignorance he intends to mislead his listeners in the hope that they will also ignore the fact that the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government was elected through free and general elections. What is more, local legislative bodies have also been elected in the same manner and are operating successfully. In addition, elections for these local legislative bodies are being held at present.

The statements issued by Bush are slanderous and false attacks against Cuba which reveal the strong anti-Cuban policy that is being enforced by the U.S. Government. It is obvious, moreover, that the main objective of the tour the U.S. vice president is making through Latin America is to urge Latin American countries to support this anti-Cuban policy.

Bush, Agee Statements

LD141650 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Policy of Growing Aggressiveness" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vasiliy Khartov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS -- Vice President of the United States George Bush who is touring some Latin American countries made a statement of surprising hypocrisy in Bogota on Tuesday. In that statement George Bush, without exerting himself to produce any proof, accused the Soviet Union of destablising the situation in the Western Hemisphere.

The present U.S. official representatives are quite experienced in misrepresentation of facts but the U.S. vice president making this allegation goes even further in this unsavory practice of falsifying. This statement means an attempt to distort the events taking place in the Western Hemisphere, to exonerate the country that is really to blame for destabliisation of the situation in Latin America, the United States, whose policy with regard to Latin American countries became even more aggressive with the coming into office of the Reagan administration.

On the same day when the U.S. vice president in Bogota tried to confuse things by making groundless accusations against the Soviet Union, former CIA agent Philip Agee at a press conference in Managua cited numerous concrete facts of the United States' subversive political, economic and military actions in Latin America.

It was shown on Nicaragua's example how the Washington administration is striving to destablise the revolutionary process in that country, that the Washington administration is holding a clearly interventionist stand. It is heightening tension in every way in relations between Nicaragua and neighbouring countries, is urging the reactionary circles of Guatemala and Honduras to join aggressive actions against the Sandinist revolution.

CIA agents acting under the cover of the U.S. Embassy are instigating an anti-Sandinist campaign within the country, maintain close ties with ring leaders of counter-revolutionary organizations.

Seeking to prevent the emergence of "another Nicaragua" in Central America, Washington is implanting terror in El Salvador, is waging an intensive struggle against the national liberation forces of that country, is encroaching on sovereign rights of the Salvadoran people. In addition to lavish military aid, the United States sent to El Salvador its advisers and units of "Green Berets" that operate as punitives.

Recalling the events that took place earlier, one cannot over look Washington's sinister role in organizing the counter-revolutionary coup in Chile, in the extermination of Chilean democrats and patriots, in the hostile campaign against Cuba. There are some 50 Pentagon military bases and installations in Latin America. They were used by Washington many times for armed suppression of peoples fighting against the diktat of North American imperialism. Militarisation of the Western hemisphere is one of the cornerstones of Washington's present policy. Suffice it to say that in 1982 the United States allocated for military aid to Latin American countries, above all the reactionary regimes, double the amount allocated this year.

Such are some facts characterising the United States' policy in the Western hemisphere which Washington regards as a zone of its strategic interests. This policy runs counter to national interests of the peoples of that vast region.

CPSU DELEGATE ATTENDS JAMAICAN PARTY CONFERENCE

PM131325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "For the PNP Conference"]

[Text] CPSU representative Yu. I. Kandalov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, left for Kingston on 7 October to take part in the work of the 43d Conference of the People's National Party of Jamaica.

FEDOSEYEV ADDRESSES FRUNZE IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

PM091523 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Sep 81 pp 2-3

[Speech by Acad P.N. Fedoseyev at 24 September Frunze All-Union Scientific and Theoretical Conference: "The Dialectics of the International and National Facets of the Socialist Way of Life"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

The 26th CPSU Congress, which determined the basic guidelines for communist building in the eighties, devoted a great deal of attention to tasks of further improving the socialist way of life and intensifying working people's international and patriotic education. The profound analysis of the achievements, problems and prospects of strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life contained in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress enriches scientific notions of the essence and ways of forming and establishing the new historical form of human existence.

In order to broadly discuss and further elaborate these problems a conference has been prepared and is being held here on the theme of "The International and National Facets of the Life of the Soviet People." This representative meeting of scientists is a logical continuation of the Frunze All-Union Scientific Conference devoted to the Soviet people as a historically new social and international community. Its work was conducted in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and culminated in the publication of a collective work entitled "The Soviet People -- Builders of Communism" which ran into two editions, first in Frunze and then in Moscow, published by Nauka.

The common link between the conferences is the fact that they focused on two very important related theoretical problems of the concept of developed socialism, which is the major contribution by the CPSU and the fraternal parties to the creative development of their common international teaching -- Marxism-Leninism.

If one looks at life processes historically, from the development viewpoint, as Marxist-Leninist methodology requires, it is easy to see that the formation of that new social and international community -- the Soviet people -- and the establishment of the socialist way of life not only coincide chronologically but are also intrinsically linked and are very important aspects of the formation of a developed socialist society.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents enshrine the conclusion that the stage of mature socialism meets the end of the restructuring of all social relationships on the collectivist foundation inherent in the new system. Naturally, this restructuring covers all the forms of social existence and social consciousness reflected in the concept "the socialist way of life." The refinement of the socialist way of life is seen by the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress as an integral part of the concept of developed socialism, a very important natural law of the development of the new system. Consequently, the advancement in the last decade of the special program task of refining the socialist way of life as one of the main tasks of communist building is due primarily to the special features of developed socialism as an integral system in which the maturity of all the main spheres of society -- economic, social, political and spiritual -- is a unified picture. This harmonious unity of the main spheres of society makes it possible to demonstrate in generalized and graphic form the historical advantages of the objectively existing socialist social system in the life of all its subjects -- the Soviet people, working classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups, labor collectives and every working person.

Aside from the internal creative tasks of the building and functioning of the society of mature socialism, the advancement of the problem of the formation and refinement of the socialist way of life as a most important task of the building of socialism and communism is due to the international circumstances of the development of the new social system -- the intensification of the ideological struggle and competition between the two world systems.

The way of life, as the most concentrated expression of the activity of the people's masses, classes and the individual, graphically reveals the position of people, on the one hand, in the conditions of socialist society, with inexhaustible prospects of development, and, on the other hand, in the conditions of capitalism, without a future.

The socialist way of life is not only the product of the entire course of the ongoing development of the new system but is also one of its chief historical results and a powerful factor in its ultimate victory. That is why our party attaches tremendous significance to the refinement of the socialist way of life. This program task is now being advanced in all the socialist community countries. It is perfectly natural for all the fraternal party congresses, when determining the program tasks for the building and functioning of mature socialism and the gradual transition to communism, to talk about the problems of molding the socialist way of life in each country as a general natural law of the formation and development of the world socialist system.

Our party attaches ever increasing significance to the development of the socialist way of life. This is evidenced by the fact that the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress contained a special section devoted to the problems of strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life and molding the new man.

The 26th CPSU Congress materials direct us to resolutely eradicate the manifestations of abstract, scholastic theorizing which are encountered in some works, including works devoted to problems of the socialist way of life, and to comprehensively strengthen the link between theoretical studies and research and life and the real processes taking place in developed socialist society. The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally draw attention to the fact that the full and universal establishment of the socialist way of life is not only a major scientific and theoretical task but also an exceptionally important practical political, socioeconomic and ideological education task.

Esteemed comrades!

Our conference is coming to the end of 3 days of what one might call fruitful work.

The main report at the conference, delivered by Comrade Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and the subsequent speeches both at the plenary session and in the sections comprehensively demonstrated our people's mutual assistance in economic building, in the development of natural resources, in providing social production with energy and the requisite materials and in supplying the population with foodstuffs and consumer items. In this vitally important sphere we can see a very graphic manifestation of the unity of the national and international facets. The Soviet economy is a unified national economic complex to whose development all the peoples of the Soviet Union, all our republics and oblasts contribute and, in turn, enjoy the fruits of our common mighty and developing national economy.

The coupling of the international and national facets also has a direct bearing on the problem of eliminating the substantial differences between city and countryside. We are not devotees of a one-sided concept of urbanization presupposing the city's mechanical absorption of the rural population. The classics of Marxism-Leninism advocated combining the achievements of urban culture and the city's great advantages with the best and more attractive features of rural life, which is more closely linked to natural conditions, to the natural environment. It is also known that some national features are better preserved in the life of the rural population. We do not want to erase all these features; we want to enrich the international essence of the socialist way of life with the best of them.

The conference has devoted a good deal of attention to the processes of the formation of social homogeneity, which is also of exceptional importance for establishing the socialist way of life, for the harmonious coupling of the national and international facets of the life of labor collectives and the whole of Soviet society. The equalization of the Soviet people's social structure, the growth of national cadres and multinational detachments of the working class and, accordingly, of party organizations in union and autonomous republics are the product of the internationalization of the development of social and economic life and, at the same time, the foundation for the further social and international cohesion of the whole of the Soviet people.

Socialist society's political system is fully in keeping with the interests of the development of nations and national statehood, the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples and the strengthening of the unionwide state. The Soviet Union is a fine embodiment of the international and national facets of state building and of the political life of the country. The leading force of Soviet society -- the Communist Party -- bases itself on the Leninist principles of internationalism and contributes in all its theoretical and practical activity to the patriotic and international education of the working masses and to the development of the political activeness of citizens of all nationalities.

The development and organic coupling and interpenetration of the national and the international facets also occur in the sphere of spiritual life, the sphere of culture. Not only is the national facet enriched by the international facet by the achievements of all the fraternal peoples; the international facet also absorbs the best features of national development and makes them the common property of all the peoples.

Our conference has demonstrated convincingly that the Leninist principle of coupling the national and the international facets is a very important basis of the whole of CPSU and Soviet state policy, the basis of the socialist way of life.

The pooling of scientists' and leading party workers' efforts in the preparation and holding of the conference must be seen as an important feature of it. This helped to ensure a better organization of experience and to link theoretical tenets more closely to practice.

The present conference was the result of a great deal of preparatory work. Numerous reports and theses were presented beforehand, making up a whole library on various aspects of the socialist way of life and questions of patriotic and international education.

Of course, all this work was based on the scientific results of past years.

It can be stated with satisfaction that the scientific elaboration of problems of the socialist way of life were closely scrutinized in the last decade by Soviet scientists in all the union republics. On the basis of research and conference materials a number of important collective works and monographs have been published. Particularly important is the fact that the process of the creative integration of research projects in this sphere has markedly accelerated of late. As a result the process of refinement of the socialist way of life is being researched through the joint efforts of specialists from various branches of knowledge -- philosophers, representatives of scientific communism, sociologists, economists, historians, ethnographers, philologists, jurists and psychologists. This has ensured progress in the elaboration of a number of key problems of the establishment and further refinement of the socialist way of life. Works published recently reveal in more concrete form the essence of the socialist way of life, its characteristic features and certain laws of its formation and development. A definite role in revealing the essence of the way of life was played by the debate launched in our sociological literature in the seventies on the questions of defining the terms "way of life" and "socialist way of life" and the links between the way of life and the social conditions of human activity, first and foremost the method of production and socioeconomic, sociopolitical and also spiritual relations.

However, in our view the polemics on these questions have become somewhat dragged out and occupy a disproportionately large place in the total volume of publications on questions of the socialist way of life, partly distracting researchers' attention from the analysis of topical problems.

Naturally, in the course of the debate the emphasis was placed on different aspects of the socialist way of life. Some comrades dwelt more on the conditions of the socialist way of life, on the material and day-to-day aspect of the matter: questions of production, housing, health care, the infrastructure and so forth. Others spoke in greater detail about man himself, his activity, his moral makeup, moral norms and their fulfillment and so forth. This is only natural, since the socialist way of life can and must be examined from different viewpoints: from the viewpoint of the social mode of existence of every person and from the viewpoint of consciousness, and that means both from the material standpoint and from the spiritual, ideological standpoint. The socialist way of life and the way of life in general cannot be reduced solely to one aspect of the basic philosophical question of the relationship between thought and existence. It must not be considered that the way of life is only to do with existence. The way of life is equally to do with consciousness. This is a synthetic, complex concept and a complex social phenomenon. We examine every substantive social phenomenon both from the standpoint of social existence and from the spiritual standpoint, from the standpoint of consciousness. This is how we approach research into social classes, analyzing their economic basis and at the same time class consciousness. This is how we approach the analysis of national problems, considering material and objective factors in the formation of a nation and at the same time national consciousness and self-awareness. This is why we naturally characterize the way of life as a complex social phenomenon under various aspects and from various standpoints and viewpoints. Depending on a particular scientist's speciality, the emphasis is naturally more on one side or the other. It is understandable that economists deal more with questions concerning man's material existence, while philosophers and specialists in scientific communism deal more with the sociopolitical and spiritual aspect of the socialist way of life, moral norms and their fulfillment and so forth. There is nothing wrong with that, as long as no one aspect is singled out or regarded as absolute. The main thing is to ensure creative cooperation between scientists in different specialities, to research the socialist way of life as a complex phenomenon, and not to ignore any particular aspect or impoverish its content.

It is precisely Marxist-Leninist philosophy, and no other, which demands and seeks all-round analysis of phenomena and a consideration of all aspects of life processes. That is why we are required not to supplement our philosophy with some incidental concepts but to apply it creatively, to develop creatively our own tested method -- materialist dialectics.

The materialist understanding of social reality is sometimes expressed by the dictum: The nature of a man's way of life is the nature of his way of thinking. At the same time we recognize that his way of thinking is incorporated in practice in a person's way of life. But the interaction between man's consciousness and existence is far more complex and multifaceted. A person lives in society and his way of life is determined by his place in society, in the system of production relationships and social ties. On the other hand, an individual's consciousness is not elaborated by him and does not influence his behavior in isolation from public opinion. People's consciousness is essentially a manifestation of social consciousness. That means that man's awareness is determined not only by his existence but also by the entire spiritual life of society and by the complex agglomeration of ideological influences on the formation of a person's way of thinking.

Social consciousness, like social existence, is not something homogenous and unified. Social existence is a very complex system consisting of the most varied and diverse economic and social factors and conditions. The social existence of each class and social stratum has its own specific features and its own content. Accordingly social consciousness is also multilayered and extraordinarily complex, since it reflects the diversity of the objective social relationships which, taken together, make up society.

In practice it is extremely complex to determine all the lines of material and spiritual influence on the individual as a result of which his consciousness and behavior are formed. We can speak primarily of the main, determining factors and conditions under whose influence the individual is formed and which influence his behavior in society.

I think that the discussion which has taken place has indeed helped to outline these basic components and aspects of the socialist way of life and we probably have a more concrete and complete idea now of what we mean when we speak of this new form of human existence. We must take into account not only material conditions, not only labor activity, not only consciousness and moral norms but also man's behavior in private life, in the collective and in society. This must not be forgotten, because a man's ideals, consciousness and understanding of life are manifested in practice in his deeds and behavior.

I should further like to draw attention to the fact that for us, for scholars, the main thing in research is nonetheless to trace the way in which the socialist way of life is formed and what paths and channels are possible for influencing its development and the overcoming of all sorts of negative phenomena and deviations from socialist principles. Here too there are, I would say, two tasks: on the one hand the determination of these paths and, on the other, a no less important task -- the assessment of their role and significance, of how effective they are and what consequences and results they bring.

If we are speaking of the basic ways of influencing way of life, they have been covered in sufficient detail at conferences and in scientific works. First, there is socio-economic planning, since it essentially covers all problems of labor and daily routine. It provides for the creation of material conditions and cultural preconditions, questions of the production and nonproduction sphere, education and health. All this is now provided for by our socioeconomic planning. Second, there is the development of the political system and political and moral culture. In this area a person's active life stance is formed, and his political activeness, civicism, civic consciousness and awareness of social duty are developed. Legal culture asserts socialist law and order and creates barriers against law violations. Legal culture should also ensure truly humane human relations between people. It is a question of eliminating manifestations of rudeness, tactlessness, insults and hooliganism and of cultivating human dignity. The third area is ethical and world-outlook influence on spiritual life. Here a part is played by all means of ideological influence, means of propaganda and agitation and the entire growing, enormous system of information.

But I should like to draw special attention to the assessment of the effectiveness and significance of the results of a particular economic or political measure, administrative steps and ideological means. This is possibly the most complex and perhaps even the most important task of social scientists.

It is necessary not only to highlight the main factors and conditions but also to ascertain their positive or adverse influence. Such an analysis is further complicated by the fact that in many cases particular factors have a varying influence -- they may exert a positive influence and at the same time what is to some degree a negative influence. That is why giving any recommendations on intensifying the influence of a particular factor among a number of others means showing its all-around influence on people's way of life and way of thinking and on their consciousness and behavior.

In Hungary recently we discussed problems of consolidating the socialist way of life with our colleagues from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions. One of the most controversial questions was that of the so-called "second economy," that is, private subsidiary production. As is well known, in the socialist countries alongside social production citizens' subsidiary plots are allowed and are being developed not only in the countryside; many city-dwellers have their own fruit and vegetable plots or domestic livestock.

In some countries small associations of workers or employees are created which, on a contract basis, execute orders from citizens or institutions for the repair of machinery or housing. Quite a few citizens are thus employed in this "second" economy in their free time.

The discussion revealed, on the one hand, an underestimation of the importance of citizens' additional production activity in the "second economy" and, on the other, a certain idealization of this "second economy." In particular emphasis was placed on its role in labor education, in strengthening the family as the basic cell of the subsidiary economy. Of course, under present-day conditions when the public economy still does not fully satisfy citizens' requirements, various types of subsidiary or "second" economy are essential and useful. But, first, it is not permanent, it must not be absolutized, and, second, it must be combined very skillfully with the development of social production so that the private economy is not set against the public economy and does not lead to the undermining of social production and the development of uncontrolled private ownership activity.

Similar discussions are being conducted on the question of the influence of money-exchange relationships on people's way of life. The opinion is being voiced that money-exchange relationships as such serve as a source of private ownership vestiges and a mentality of acquisitiveness and egotism. On the other hand, it is said that money-exchange relationships, as tools of autonomous financing, promote the consolidation of discipline and responsibility and the development of thrift and sensible economy.

But here too, of course, we should not go to extremes. Money-exchange relationships are essential under socialism since all settlements of accounts between enterprises and economic organs, remuneration of labor and accounting and planning are impossible without the money form. Vestiges of bourgeois-mercenary morals are connected not with money-exchange relationships themselves but with their distortion and abuses on this basis. Instances of speculation, deception and swindling in no way stem from the actual essence of money-exchange relationships. But naturally when money-exchange relationships exist it is essential to monitor their normal functioning strictly and to combat distortions and all sorts of speculative machinations.

That is why there cannot always be a simple assessment and a particular aspect or particular assessment cannot be absolutized. Considered, comprehensive and precise social assessments are what is really required from science and required from scientists. Giving an assessment of the positive and also, if it exists, of the negative, objectively and without overenthusiasm and exaggeration, means helping the cause, helping leading organs in planning and management. This applies to economic measures and various political means and equally to forms of administrative influence and educational work.

We have carried out many studies to assess the effectiveness of various means of ideological influence and have analyzed the results of the activity of particular information media, even individual press organs, and the activity of radio, television and so forth. I would like to stress the importance of this work and I think that we social scientists should examine and assess more thoughtfully the various measures for influencing the formation of the way of life.

I would draw attention to one more sector which we have not overlooked but which has not attracted proper attention. I have in mind the reflection of the way of life in literature and art. An assessment of works of art from the viewpoint of how they depict and reflect the socialist way of life is not often provided. Yet the educational influence of literature and art on the formation of a man's way of life, particularly his spiritual world, and his attitude to labor and production may be said to be enormous. Is the socialist way of life reflected in fiction and art? Of course, it is reflected in one way or another, for literature depicts life. But great importance would be attached to specialist, professional investigation of the way in which the socialist way of life is depicted in literature and art.

Of course, we have all read and probably frequently reread Chernyshevskiy's remarkable work "What's To Be Done?" It gives what is indeed a portrait of the way of life of the "new people" as he himself called them. An ideal for the organization of production and labor is outlined, albeit in a utopian form, and relations between people including personal family life are shown. It may be said that all the main aspects of the way of life are depicted in artistic form. There is no need now to go into an assessment of the way this way of life is assessed from our viewpoint, from the present-day viewpoint. I mention this because we must set ourselves the task of analyzing modern fiction and works of art from the viewpoint of how they understand and depict the socialist way of life and whether they depict it correctly. The main thing is to give an assessment of the effectiveness of the impact of works of literature and art on the formation of the way of life. We must consider that from childhood through to their most mature years people read works of fiction and experience their influence, and this influence is particularly significant with respect to young people. Examining and assessing the way in which a work of art orients people and what spiritual values and principles of life it asserts is a very important task.

It is particularly important to observe how literature and art reflect the combination of the national and the international facets, the development and strengthening of the peoples' friendship and the fraternal cooperation between people of different nations in labor collectives, in production and in daily life.

Literature and art graphically reproduce the complex processes of spiritual life, the peculiarities of national psychology and national character and the formation of international consciousness. We must approach the elucidation of questions of the internationalization of spiritual life particularly thoughtfully, not permitting excessive haste in our predictions and forecasts. It is not a question of erasing national differences but above all of achieving actual equality on the basis of fraternal achievement of socialism to equalize their levels of education and cultural development, create a mighty scientific potential in all the republics, educate national creative cadres and promote the flourishing of national literature and art on the basis of the common method of socialist realism.

Soviet Kirgizia is a shining example of the overcoming of former backwardness, economic upsurge and the development of the social structure, political life, culture and science up to the heights of the all-union level. This is an instructive example of the attainment of actual equality between our peoples and an outstanding result of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The problem of correctly combining the national and the international facets retains its significance while national differences exist, and, as Lenin said, they will persist long after the victory of communism on a world scale.

To those who fear the loss of national peculiarities we can say that the best national achievements, as the Soviet Union's experience shows, do not disappear without trace, but become part of the common treasurehouse of communist civilization and the property of all mankind.

A thoughtful, attentive attitude toward the national features of the socialist way of life and an understanding of its international essence flow naturally from the nature of socialist humanism. Only socialism establishes truly humane, comradely relationships between one person and another, between the collective and its members. That is why I do not readily accept talk about control [upravleniye] of the way of life, control of people, although such expressions have become relatively widespread in the press. Control of people is characteristic of the era when man was in slavery, in serfdom or in subjection to capital.

In socialist society the party and state do not control people, but lead them, guide their activity, see to the organization of production and labor, education and health care and the preservation of rights and law and order and display concern for citizens' material well-being and spiritual development, for their education in the spirit of communism. At the same time citizens themselves play an active part in the management of public affairs.

What the party expects from social scientists is concrete, scientifically substantiated recommendations for improving the socialist way of life, establishing the communist life ideal increasingly fully among the masses and making more effective use of all channels of influence on people's consciousness and actual behavior. In order to achieve this it is necessary to constantly keep sight of all the processes -- both positive and negative -- taking place in the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual spheres of developed socialist society's life, to study them profoundly, taking into account specific conditions in different republics and regions of the country and the aspirations, needs and requirements of different social groups of the population, and to draw the necessary theoretical generalizations and conclusions in good time so as to facilitate the elaboration and implementation of the appropriate practical measures.

In paving the way today toward the communist future, the party indicates as one of the main routes in this movement the need to attain organic correspondence between the development of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and the formation of the Soviet person's active life stance and the discovery of his political, creative and moral potential. Ensuring the continuity of its socioeconomic and cultural policy, the party sees the foundations of the strengthening of the way of life and the formation of the new man in the further development of social relations on collectivist, genuinely communist principles. The 26th party congress orients the scientific community toward carrying out a profound, comprehensive analysis of the three spheres of life which are most directly associated with the basic conditions and forms of existence of the people's masses and individuals: the spheres of labor, distribution and consumption.

In the sphere of labor the congress described the elaboration of the complex problem of strengthening conscious labor discipline and making labor not only the main means of living but also, gradually, a primary vital necessity as a signpost pointing to one of the main routes for forming a unified structure of activity for the individual ensuring the unity of convictions and actual conduct. The congress put forward as an extremely important factor stimulating the development of the socialist way of life the formation of a new attitude to labor, which is maturing in the course of socialist competition and other manifestations of the masses' initiative.

In the sphere of distribution the quest for means and methods of bringing the living standards of all groups of working people closer together, on condition that the main principle of distribution under socialism -- "from each according to his labor" -- is observed, is of central importance for the present stage of social development. In relation to the sphere of social consumption funds, the most important theoretical task put forward is that of discovering methods of ensuring the most effective expenditure of these resources in the way which is most useful to people, since such expenditure is the embryo of the future communist distribution according to reasonable needs.

In the sphere of consumption particular significance is attached to the question of educating reasonable requirements and interests in the individual since, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress "...the party regards their active purposeful formation as one of the important tasks of social policy." In the present situation a more sober, scientific approach to the formation of social tasks is needed. Life shows that the propagandization of unrealistic promises engenders heightened claims and social illusions.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents devote particular attention to the problem of eradicating formalism in all spheres of social development, since it is a substantial obstacle to the strengthening of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life. The congress criticized with the utmost principled party-mindedness and directness those who are irresponsible about executing their labor duty and using society's wealth and who strive to give as little as possible and take as much as possible from the state. This psychological attitude is the soil from which egotism and bourgeois narrowmindedness, acquisitiveness and indifference toward the people's concerns and deeds spring. The concluding part of this section of the report stressed that "much work lies ahead in improving the socialist way of life and eradicating all that hinders the formation of the new man."

The socialist way of life as a new historical form of human existence is formed in the process of society's transformation on communist principles. The communist ideal is international in nature. Therefore the model for people's activity and for their collective cooperation and intercourse established by socialism is truly internationalist in its content and spirit. We are proud that more than 100 nations and ethnic groups live in our country as a united family.

The process of internationalization of the Soviet way of life, which integrates within itself the most valuable features, traditions and peculiarities of the culture and daily life of each of the USSR's peoples, reflects the objective requirements of the economic, sociopolitical and cultural development of socialist society in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and the building of the material and technical base of communism. This last presupposes a concentration and degree of real socialization of the means of production, a universalization of all spheres of Soviet people's activity, which are incompatible with the remnants of national narrowmindedness which still exist. In this sense the process of internationalization of the way of life is an objective law of the real progressive movement of developed socialism and a manifestation of the process of further rapprochement between socialist nations.

It is particularly important to stress that internationalist trends and features in the Soviet people's way of life, by transforming the material foundations of people's activity, help to educate the new man -- the person of high communist ideals, with his characteristic all-Soviet traditions and features of daily life and psychological makeup -- and strengthen the significance of all-Soviet elements in national cultures. Internationalism is implemented in our country in daily life, in Soviet people's creative labor and way of living. It is noteworthy that in all the Soviet republics, in every kray, oblast and rayon, in cities and villages, at all enterprises and kolkhozes, establishments and institutions, people of various nationalities live and cooperate harmoniously and fraternally, achieving more and more new successes in building communism on the basis of mutual assistance.

Thus, the process of internationalization permeates all aspects of the socialist way of life -- the production, sociopolitical, spiritual, everyday and family aspects, being realized in a specific way in each of these areas. However, for all the intensive nature of the internationalization of Soviet people's way of life, it does not abolish existing nations or erect any superstructures over them. International consciousness and conduct are not nonnational or supranational. The international element can only exist in the national and through the national element. The Soviet people's way of life is the unity of the international essence of the socialist way of life and national-specific features. It is made up of general, international phenomena engendered by the commonality of the people's historical destinies and living conditions and their world outlook as well as the specific forms of embodiment of these general aspects in the life of various nations and nationalities.

The internationalism of all aspects of Soviet society's life and the multifaceted process of the rapprochement of the USSR's nations and nationalities are major conditions for resolving the tasks of communist building. However, the international aspect, as the leading, main aspect of the socialist way of life under conditions of developed socialism, is indissolubly linked with and implemented through the comprehensive flowering of the national aspect. Not only does internationalization not lead to a leveling out of all the attributes of the national element or to the elimination of historically produced forms of activity of any particular people, on the contrary it releases all a nation's potential and creates the necessary conditions for the comprehensive manifestation of the national aspect. The national aspect of the way of life is not in opposition to the international content but is a form of its embodiment.

A specific feature of the manifestation of the dialectics of the international and national aspects at the stage of developed socialism is the intensification of the interconnection among the processes expressing the unified essence of the socialist way of life -- the rapprochement and comprehensive cooperation among all our country's nations and nationalities and their comprehensive flowering. That is why it is methodologically incorrect to reduce the national aspect simply to the national-specific or national-particular. In fact, in the process of the dialectical interaction of the international and the national aspects the latter is continually being enriched with international content, thereby creating the necessary prerequisites for achieving the fuller international unity of the Soviet people. Perceptible features of the future are already emerging in the foundation of the actually existing Soviet way of life -- in the unity of the economic basis, sociopolitical structures and the working people's world-outlook orientations. As the scale of the internationalization of all social life grows, so the objective basis of the synthesis of the most valuable aspects and elements of the life, culture and traditions of the various peoples' becomes broader and deeper. Thereby the prerequisites for the emergence of new international forms of social life, culture and everyday existence expand and consolidate too. An increasingly organic unification of the peoples' spiritual values is taking place and all-Soviet features are being engendered and developed in people's way of life.

The principles of internationalism are deeply rooted in all areas of developed socialist society's life. But cultural and everyday life, ethnic-linguistic and sociopsychological characteristics, of course, remain a reality which is reflected, in one way or another, in people's consciousness and behavior, and, as we are aware, not always in a positive direction. Thus various remnants inherited from the past have stood and still stand now in the way of molding and developing of the Soviet people's socialist way of life.

With full decisiveness the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the need to struggle against both ignoring national features and over-emphasizing national differences. "We oppose tendencies aimed at artificially erasing national features," the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out. "But by the same token we deem it intolerable to fan them artificially." It is necessary to consistently combine respect for each person's national feelings and national dignity with a struggle against such phenomena alien to socialism's nature as chauvinism and nationalism and against all nationalist dislocations. It is the duty of Soviet social scientists to resolutely oppose national narrow-mindedness, self-centeredness and insularity, national egoism and conceit and the preservation of outmoded forms of life and historically outdated customs or traditions which occasionally manifest themselves in localistic tendencies, a nonclass approach to the evaluation of historical figures and events and artificial curbing of the process of the mutual enrichment of national cultures and languages, the introduction of new traditions and customs and so forth. It is necessary to combine unified principles and general ideals of life with the progressive national traditions and achievements of the socialist epoch. An uncompromising struggle against the harmful remnants of the past and against all manifestations of nationalism or chauvinism is an important avenue for improving the socialist way of life and further strengthening the peoples' friendship and fraternity and the masses' internationalist education.

It is necessary, by the collective efforts of experts in various disciplines, to carry out a thoughtful and comprehensive scientific analysis of the causes of the tenacity of nationalist deviations among part of the population and, most important, to find the most efficient methods and means of fully overcoming them. This could give effective help to the party, state and public organizations engaged in ideological education work.

The exceptional importance and urgency of more intensive work in this direction is also dictated by the fact that the present period of social development is characterized by the increasing complexity and scale of new phenomena and processes. The very content of the concepts "new" and "old" when applied to the way of life become all the more multifaceted for being connected with the tremendous transformations in socialist society. The sphere of the struggle between the old and the new is also widening as a consequence of the strengthening of the international positions of the world socialist system and the intensifications of the ideological and other forms of class struggle in the modern world.

The totality of these changes, in turn, conditions the acuteness and implacability with which the Communist Party opposes vestiges in people's consciousness and behavior and deviations from the norms of socialist legality and morality.

The historical experience of building socialism in the USSR and other countries teaches us that the new way of life cannot be successfully created and improved without a struggle against private ownership habits, nationalism, religious fanaticism and petit bourgeois mentality. Wherever that struggle is not waged with sufficient determination views and convictions hostile to socialism penetrate unnoticed the tiniest pores of the way of life, threatening to corrupt all social institutions from within. It is by no means coincidental that the present domestic political crisis in the Polish People's Republic was preceded by a sharp deterioration of the ideological climate, the overwhelming of the consciousness of a sizeable proportion of the population with petit bourgeois sentiments and nationalistic prejudices and the weakening of proletarian class consciousness and class vigilance.

Bourgeois propaganda is channeling nationalism into an anti-Sovietism channel in the hope of undermining the socialist community's foundations. Experience shows that anti-Sovietism is the poisonous weapon of the class enemy, a weapon of counterrevolution.

The Marxist-Leninist teaching on the general laws underlying the class struggle and socialist transformations are of incalculable importance in the struggle against nationalism and anti-Sovietism. Under the influence of a false understanding of patriotism or, to put it more simply, nationalist sentiments, the general laws underlying the development of socialism are sometimes played down or ignored and every effort to extol specifically national features is made instead. For this reason analysis of the international and the national, the general and the specific elements in the development of world socialism must now be treated as a matter of importance.

In this connection it is also important to study and propagandize the experience of our party's struggle against alien views and customs and against hostile propaganda and ideological subversion. This experience is important for our friends and for our work. Neither we nor our friends are insured against harmful influences and a certain revival of various prejudices.

There can be different reasons for a temporary renaissance of vestigial social phenomena -- violations of the economic principles of socialism, deviations from Leninist principles for combatting bourgeois ideology and errors in national building. When propagandizing progressive national customs of the past and rightly perceiving the features of continuity in the development of the moral underpinnings of the socialist way of life some cultural figures forget that these positive elements did not predominate in the presocialist period. Elements of antihumanism and of the ideology of feudal exploiters have been dressed up in pseudo-national costume just as skillfully as bourgeois ideology is now doing in the guise of "national socialism," variations on the theme of "third way" and so on.

It would be an error to think that the conflict between the old and the new disappears in a mature socialist society developing on its own foundations. But the acuteness of that conflict is now measured not only in terms of the conflict between capitalism and socialism but also in terms of the internal maturity of the socialist system itself.

The front line of the struggle between the old and the new is now peaceful economic building, in which the task of making the transition to an intensive and highly efficient economy and of combining the advantages of socialism with the latest achievements of science and technology is being resolved. In his report at the 26th party congress L.I. Brezhnev compared the importance of this task with industrialization and collectivization, stressing that new working methods are incompatible with the slack production and planning discipline still to be found in some places and with the habits of working at a leisurely pace, making rough estimates, and spending working time and precious resources in an uncontrolled manner.

The party's new economic strategy makes provision for corresponding improvements in the whole system of social relations, starting with production relations and ending with ideological relations. The major measures for strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the development of the socialist way of life and moulding the new person outlined in the 11th 5-Year Plan must be seen from this standpoint.

The CPSU is the graphic embodiment of the socialist way of life and the leading force in its development. Being consistently internationalist by its class nature and multinational by composition, the CPSU shows indefatigable concern for strengthening the friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples and international ties with our foreign class brothers and with all progressive forces in the world.

Of course, we are against a diffuse, nonclass interpretation of internationalism and against proletarian internationalism being replaced by international unification in general under the pretext of expanding anti-imperialist forces. I will remind you that Lenin considered it natural to broaden the slogan "proletarians of all countries, unite!" by including in it also the peoples oppressed by imperialism. But the class substance of internationalism did not change as a result.

Not backing down from class positions, communists advocate rallying all forces of peace and social progress in the struggle against imperialism and the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

The peoples' friendship and cooperation means peace among peoples. The socialist way of life organically includes these fundamental factors of modern historical progress. It is natural that our party, as the standard bearer of proletarian, socialist internationalism and of friendship and fraternity among the peoples, is the leading force in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace on earth.

In conclusion it remains for me to express satisfaction with the fruitful results of the conference and to thank you for your attention.

I endorse the proposals made here to publish a book on the materials of the conference.

Before this book is published, the report of Comrade T.U. Usubalaiyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, should be published in a mass edition. The work and results of the conference must also be given coverage in the country's leading theoretical journals.

At our plenary session, just as in the sections, we once again express our gratitude to the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the republic's government and also the republic academy of sciences for the opportunity afforded us to hold our conference here, in the splendid capital of Soviet Kirgizia.

It is with great satisfaction that we express gratitude to Comrade Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, who has personally made a major contribution to the scientific elaboration and practical implementation of the principles of internationalism. This time, just as at the last conference, he consented to take on the job of delivering the main report.

I thank all the conference participants and wish you success.

KONSTANTINOV: FUTURE BELONGS TO MARXISM-LENINISM

PM121429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Acad F. Konstantinov under the "From the Ideological Front" rubric: "Reason Against Insanity"]

[Text] Peace.... war.... words so often repeated together. But what an enormous abyss there is between them! The former embodies mankind's future and faith in the triumph of the forces of reason on our planet. The latter signifies the worst kind of insanity, a historical dead end and the threat of the destruction of civilization.

The coexistence, intertwining and struggle of the two opposing trends -- the trend toward the consolidation of universal peace and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems and the trend undermining this cooperation and pushing the world to the brink of the abyss -- is an important, if not the most important, feature of the historical age in which we live. On a global scale, so to speak, the bearers of these trends are respectively socialism and capitalism.

"THE DEFENSE OF PEACE -- AT THIS TIME THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT TASK IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD FOR OUR PARTY, OUR PEOPLE AND INDEED ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD," [passage in all capitals published in boldface type] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. This statement incorporates the essence of socialist foreign policy -- a policy of strengthening peace and the peoples' security and safeguarding every person's paramount right, the right to life. People of good will on all continents link their desires and hopes with precisely this policy bequeathed to us by the great Lenin, who demanded the maximum possible number of decisions and measures "really leading toward peace, not to mention the complete elimination of the dangers of war." If there is peace no one will be able to prevent the peoples moving toward freedom, independence, social progress and prosperity.

But this kind of path for the development of mankind is manifestly not to the liking of madmen -- and how else can you describe instigators of war in our nuclear age. They are prepared to use truly all means, including military means, to attain the unattainable -- placing a barrier in the path of revolutionary changes in the world. In their warped minds, in Gus Hall's words, "the successful building of real socialism, the continuing victories of the national liberation movement and the successes in the working class' struggle throughout the world are all worse than nuclear war."

The strengthening of universal peace is impossible without consistent confrontation with the forces of reaction and political insanity. A considerable section of this confrontation is the ideological struggle, the struggle of world outlooks.

A political figure cannot be indifferent to philosophy. Any philosophy, being the product of its time and ultimately expressing people's class interests, cannot fail to be linked with politics. The problem of war and peace is today the touchstone on which the degree of humanity of a given philosophy is measured.

Almost two centuries ago I. Kant, the ideologue of the rising bourgeois, wrote his "Treatise on Perpetual Peace." Admittedly his noble, lofty ideas were only a dream for the great philosopher. But now the ideologues of the imperialist bourgeoisie fear even dreams of perpetual peace. Gone are the days when the bourgeoisie produced such giants of thought and champions of reason as Voltaire, Rousseau and Helvetius in France, Smith and Ricardo in Britain and Kant, Fichte and Hegel in Germany. The tone in the bourgeois world is now increasingly set by proponents of obscurantism, ignorance and irrationalism. Expressing their reactionariness, which crosses over into insanity, in cannibalistic maxims like "better dead than red" and "there are things more important than peace," they unquestionably argue the permissibility and acceptability of thermonuclear war and coldbloodedly claculate how many tens of millions of people would die in a first nuclear strike. Surely it is madmen who are the source of the voices now being heard from across the ocean supporting the neutron bomb, which threatens the destruction of people and every living thing on earth but...preserves property. "If reason is no longer valued," French Professor (M. Maskino) stated in the article "When Reason Imposes Silence," "nothing else is left except to revert to insanity and irrationality...."

Why, following the crushing World War II rout of fascism and Hitlerism, which has gone down in history as one of the most monstrous vehicles of insanity and barbarism, is the shadow of irrationalism again looming over the world and why are gloomy prophesises of the inevitability of a nuclear apocalypse being propagated? Who and what is imposing silence on human reason in the age of its triumph and victories over the powerful forces of nature?

Of course, the main source and main cause of irrationality are the profound, irremediable and increasingly intensifying contradictions of capitalism, which are leaving an ineradicable imprint on various aspects of its present-day life.

A socially sick person often seeks the causes of his degradation anywhere except in himself. A socially sick society suffering from irremediable defects attempts to explain its domestic and foreign policy failures in terms of "the hand of Moscow." "The Soviets must be turned into an isolated island so we can capture the rest of the world" is how U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman sees the future. Unfortunately, this is not the voice of an isolated maniac but a kind of global philosophy on the part of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The class roots of this view of the world, this apology for a "philosophy," are obvious. The progressive changes in present-day societal life and the growing attraction of communist ideals for the peoples of all continents evoke hatred and fear among the bosses of the military-industrial complex, reactionary politicians and the manufacturers of lies who make a living from the preparation and propagandization of war. Correspondingly they are also interested in isolating and denigrating socialism -- the main force in their path. This is why the dissemination of the truth about the Soviet Union and the socialist community and the defense and support of real socialism go together with the struggle against the war danger, against the arms race and for the salvation of mankind from world thermonuclear war. Here, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, it is necessary to intensify the aggressiveness of our propaganda and agitation in every way and take constantly into account the fact that socialism's enemies learn from their mistakes and that the forms and methods of their activity are becoming increasingly sophisticated.

The development of the ideological offensive against imperialism presupposes tireless propaganda of our party's peace-loving foreign policy course and the successes of real socialism and the international workers and national liberation movement and at the same time resolute exposure of imperialist advocates of cold war and the exacerbation of international tension and the unmasking of modern capitalism's antipopular and antihuman essence. In addition it necessarily requires in-depth philosophical interpretation of the most acute social conflicts and problems of social development, and primarily the questions of war and peace. Broad horizons are currently opening up for further Marxist-Leninist study of the ways to preserve and strengthen universal peace. Expressing the fundamental interests of working people, the interests of the peoples, our philosophy, as a philosophy of genuine humanism, acts as a counterweight to apologies for militarism, aggression and war.

Can peace be preserved? It is precisely the answer to this question which contains the most concentrated expression of the confrontation between the two diametrically opposed policies and the two diametrically opposed ideologies which provide their substantiation.

Of course the nature of imperialism remains the same, and it still possesses a real strength which must not be underestimated. But communists are convinced that there is no fatal inevitability about nuclear war. This conclusion is not a pious wish -- it is based on scientific analysis of the content and essence of the new historical epoch initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution and is confirmed by the social transformations occurring before our very eyes. Developed socialism is a society of peaceful creation which has no classes, social strata or professional groups with an interest in war or its preparation. The future belongs to socialism. From the inevitability of wars to the possibility of averting them and, finally, to the full elimination of wars from the peoples' lives -- that is the dialectics of social progress during the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

Socialism -- and this stems from the very nature of the new social system, from the essence of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook by which communists are guided -- rejects in principle war as a means of resolving disputed questions between all states and gambles on crude force and military supremacy.

"As for the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted yet again, "we have never sought and to not seek military supremacy. We do not go and do not intend to go beyond concern for the reliable protection of the security of our country and our allies." Our ideological and political enemies know this well. They know it, but they prefer to deliberately forget it, intimidating the world with the prospect of the nonexistent "Soviet threat." When it comes to struggling for the minds of millions and millions of people they view any lie as justified. But ideological and philosophical struggle and "psychological warfare" are by no means the same thing.

An epoch captured in thought is how Hegel described philosophy. The young Karl Marx called philosophy the spiritural quintessence of its time. Profound and far-reaching definitions. But far from every philosophy matches this lofty purpose.

What is the truth lighting the way forward for mankind toward freedom, happiness and a society without exploitation and oppression? Why do the colossal forces set in action by human reason and people's talented hands often rebound on mankind? Finally, how are we to destroy war and establish perpetual peace on earth, thereby resolving the main question of the age?

Neither bourgeois nor petit bourgeois philosophy can provide the answers to these and other questions. We remember how many varieties of this kind of philosophy have sprung up like mushrooms after rain and then withdrawn ingloriously from the historical stage. Only one philosophy has withstood the severe tests of our turbulent and dynamic age -- Marxist-Leninist philosophy. It truly reflects the modern age with its contradications, antagonisms, breaks in continuity and revolutionary leaps -- its revolutionary nature. It is truly the spiritual quintessence of our time, the conceptualization of the only path which mankind can follow in the future -- the path of peace, justice and social progress. The successes of the forces of real socialism and the international workers and national liberation movement are convincing evidence of the unfading maturity of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and vivid confirmation that the present and the future belong to it.

CHURCH OFFICIAL ON SUPPORT FOR RELIGION

LD150934 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 2130 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Talk by Viktor (Sukhorekskiy), Dean of St Aleksandr Church, senior member of the Minsk Eparchy Administration]

[Excerpt] In Belorussia there are at present about 402 parishes where priests provide service. In churches the believers baptize their children, receive communion and attend services and prayers. We pay no rent to the state for using church premises, as we also do not pay tax of church income. But the state helps the church, it allocates the necessary materials, no doubt paid for by the church, for repair of church buildings. It seels beeswax, nonferrous metals and paper for making church requisites. Recently the Moscow Patriarchy built a three-story building for a candle making factory. In Minsk we are starting construction of premises for the Eparchy Administration. On orders placed by the church, state-owned printing works publish religious literature. The past few years alone saw the publication of a jubilee edition of the Bible devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Synodal publication of this book in Russian. The New Testament, church service books, theological works and a lot of other church books were also brought out.

To be sincere, in the past there have been, here and there, misunderstandings between churchmen and organs of local power. But today everything has been put right.

I can inform you, dear compatriots, with joy that in recent years in our Soviet country dozens of new parishes and (?churches) have been opened. This testifies again that the guarantee of freedom of conscience here works (?in reality). In the past we Orthodox in Belorussia kept apart from Catholics and Baptists, but now we hold ecumenical prayers in [words indistinct]. Priests receive theological education at seminaries and academies. This means that God's word is grounded on a good base.

IZVESTIYA CITES ECONOMIC IMPACT OF POOR ROADS

PM141057 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 10 October in the Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a full-page feature under the rubric "In the Order of Discussion" on how bad roads are harming the national economy and the importance of developing the road network and motor transport.

The feature includes a 200-word editorial introduction noting the need "To Sharply Accelerate the Development and Improvement of the Road Network, Improve the Quality of Construction and Improve the Maintenance of Highways;" a 2,200-word KAZAN report by correspondent A. Sabirov giving an account of the poor state of the road network in Tatarskaya ASSR under the headline "Bad Roads are the Economy's Enemy;" and a 2,500-word article datelined Moscow by Doctor of Technical Sciences A. Vasilyev, deputy director of the RSFSR Ministry of Roads State Road Planning Scientific Research Institute, under the headline "Roads are a Nationwide Construction Site" noting the need for "fundamental changes in the nature of the development of the automotive industry, motor transport and roads," mainly through its intensification.

The feature also includes a column of brief unattributed reports citing statistics relating to losses in agricultural produce, overexpenditure of fuel, road accidents and other adverse results of the poor state of roads.

PRAVDA ON SLOW DEVELOPMENT OF BRICK FUEL

PM141429 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 October publishes on page 2 under the headline "Forgotten Brick Fuel" a 1,500-word article by PRAVDA correspondent A. Batygin and Candidate of Technical Sciences B. Ravich, in which they criticize the USSR Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy and of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education for their lack of action in developing brick fuel, despite a PRAVDA article of 5 June 1980 which pointed out how coking coal could be successfully replaced by fuel bricks. Although this idea received general support, the authors state, the ministries have provided neither facilities for developing fuel bricks nor for training specialists, concluding that it is time to take action.

ALTAY OFFICIAL ON DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

PM141459 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 2 under the headline "The Plant and the City; Comprehensive Development for the Eastern Regions" a 1,500-word article by Altayskiy Krayispolkom Chairman V. Rayevskiy in which he discusses the current development status of Altayskiy Kray in terms of the standard of living of the region's inhabitants. Specifically, he takes to task a number of central ministries for insufficiently heeding the workers' needs of the Altay enterprises under their jurisdiction. "Judge for yourself," he says. "If an enterprise is unable to provide enough living accommodation, if a town does not have enough water, if it is impossible to get to work on time, if there is no school, store or kindergarten nearby, can you hope to secure an established workforce? Of course not." Steps taken to locally centralize the capital investments allocated to ministries and departments did improve matters, but Glavaltaystroy, the main general contractor, is still failing to meet housing commissioning plans in Barnaul, Biysk and Rubtsovsk. The construction of municipal projects is in an even worse state, the author continues, and goes on to mention heat and power shortages in Rubtsovsk, where the main sufferers are the housing developments. Rayevskiy also makes a plea on behalf of the small towns under kray jurisdiction, which tend to be overlooked during the siting of productive forces.

The author concludes by citing the opinion of scientists and specialists that "our kray, possessing as it does a strong agriculture, must be developed primarily as an agroindustrial complex," which means promoting the development of "machine building and chemistry for agriculture and of those sectors of industry engaged in the intensive processing of agricultural raw material."

CSA REPORT ON AUTUMN HARVEST PROGRESS CITED

LD142338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] On the autumn fields, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are harvesting the late crops. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, autumn plowing has been carried out on 87.5 million hectares. Many oblasts of the Russian Federation have already fulfilled the autumn plowing plan. The work is being completed by farms of the Central Chernozem, Volga, and Urals Regions.

In the southern part of the country, winter sowing is in progress. Winter crops are presently occupying about 38 million hectares and sowing is still in progress in the southern part of the RSFSR, in the Central Asian republics and in Transcaucasia. Farms in Kazakhstan have practically completed the reaping and threshing of rice, as have those in the lower Volga, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast.

The rate of work in recent days have noticeably increased in this field in the Far East. A total of almost 3 million hectares of potatoes has been lifted in the country. Replowing of fields and secondary gathering of the crop is in progress everywhere.

Further CSA Reportage

LD150100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of field work in the country. By 12 October winter crops occupied about 38 million hectares in the kolkozes and sovkhozes. This is somewhat more than last year. Farmers in Stavropolye and the southern Ukraine are now completing sowing. During the past week a great deal of work has been carried out in harvesting late crops. Machine operators in Kazakhstan and Rostovskaya Oblast have completed the cutting and threshing of rice. Harvesting of sunflower has been completed in Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya and a number of other oblasts in the Russian Federation.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN SURVEYS CROP HARVESTS TO DATE

PM141207 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Farmers on Shock Watch"]

[Text] It is the eve of All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day in our country, socialist competition has been widely launched everywhere for a fitting greeting for this glorious holiday, the successful completion of field work and preparations for livestock wintering, increased procurements of agricultural products and the fulfillment of plans and targets for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

The grain harvest is nearing its end. Practically all the crops cut have been threshed. In the RSFSR 95 percent of the sown area has been harvested. Harvesting work is in progress on the last few hundred thousand hectares in the East Siberian and West Siberian Economic Regions and in the Far East. Farms are adopting measures to ensure the full gathering in of the crop from the threshing floors and its transportation to elevators and seed stores. Kazakhstan's farmers, having completed the harvest toil, are striving to fulfill with honor their pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

The struggle for grain took place in difficult weather conditions this year. Countering difficulties with a high level of organization and skill, many collectives have achieved successes in developing production and are greeting All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day with good deeds. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropolskiy Kray were the first to overfulfill pledges for the sale of grain. Farms in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and certain oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan have coped with their plans. On the eve of the holiday a gratifying report has come in from the Baltic. Working people in the Lithuanian SSR have already sent 450,000 tons of grain to the motherland's storehouses, which is 90,000 tons above plan.

The target for the sale of rye, wheat and oats has been overfulfilled. Estonia's farms have sold 171,000 tons of grain, which is 16,000 tons above plan. A considerable quantity of grain has been contributed to the state's storehouses by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kuban, the Don, and Orenburgskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts. It is necessary everywhere to gather in all that has been grown in the fields, to speed up grain shipments and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of grain procurement targets.

During the days of harvest toil mass labor heroism has been displayed by many machine operators in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Azerbaijan and other union republics. More than 200 combine operators in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have each threshed 10,000 quintals of grain or more. The best result was achieved by Iosif Kondratyevich Drayling of the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz. He contributed 20,170 quintals of grain. This year's harvest was the 27th for virgin lands pioneer Anatoliy Ivanovich Kovalevich of the 50 Let Kazakhstana Sovkhoz in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. Three of his sons -- Anatoliy, Ivan and Oleg -- worked in the same unit. Using two combines and working in shifts, the Kovalevich family cut 503 hectares of grain crops and threshed about 25,000 quintals of grain. In Kustanayskaya Oblast's fields a labor example was set by the Karasuskiy Sovkhoz combine operator unit led by Petr Mikhaylovich Breusov. Each driver in the unit threshed more than 16,000 quintals of wheat and barley.

In many places the harvesting of groat crops is still in progress. Rice has been cut from 530,000 hectares. That is 85 percent of the sowings. More than 451,000 hectares of the swatches have been threshed. In Krasnodarskiy Kray -- the country's main rice granary -- cutting has taken place over 178,000 hectares -- 97 percent of the sowings. Measures are being adopted to ensure the speediest completion of threshing. Ukrainian machine operators have cut the rice from 88 percent of the sowings, and in Kazakhstan they have cut 90 percent. In the paddy fields of Dagestan one-third of the crop remains to be harvested, and in Primorye -- about two-thirds.

The roar of the combines and motor vehicles continues in the row crop plantations. Corn for grain has been harvested from more than 2 million hectares, which is over 59 percent of the sowings. A good yield of cobs is being harvested in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, southern Kazakhstan and Kabardino-Balkaria. In the Ukraine corn for grain has still to be harvested from nearly 40 percent of the area. The gathering of cobs must be speeded up on the farms of the Kuban, the Don and north Osetia, and in oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region.

In the past week the rate of sunflower harvesting has speeded up. In the RSFSR the flower heads have been threshed from 58 percent of the sowings, and of the Ukraine from 79 percent. The Kuban, Belgorodskaya Oblast and Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farms are approaching the finish. Yet in the fields of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts only half the crop has been harvested. It is important to dry the oilseeds immediately after harvesting and to ensure high quality and the production of a top-grade food product. It is important to make the best possible use of the time in harvesting the grain from another oil crop -- soybeans. Harvesting units are now operating in the Amur and Volga areas, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus Region. The efforts of farm collectives are aimed at preventing losses and fully preserving the crop.

A considerable volume of work remains to be done by beet plantation and sugar industry workers. The roots have been lifted from 2.7 million hectares, which is 75 percent of the sowings. The combines have left the fields in Belgorodskaya Oblast. Farms in Voronezhskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts and Bashkiria have nearly completed the beet harvest. Harvesting is in full swing on the Kuban plantations. But in a number of oblasts in the Central Region, where the yield is low, laggardness has been permitted. The gap between the digging and transportation of the roots is being reduced only slowly. Hundreds of thousands of tons of roots are lying in small heaps in the fields of Kurskaya, Penzenskaya, Lvovskaya and Ternopolskaya Oblasts. There can now be no reference to a shortage of transportation. Transportation is on the spot. It is all a question of poor utilization of vehicles and poor organization of shipments, reception and storage of the roots.

The pitch of the cotton harvest is increasing. The frontrunners in the competition in Uzbekistan are the Tashkentskaya Oblast farms. Here many units are working 14 hours a day. The well-known cottongrower, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Tursunoy Akhunova has increased the productivity of her machine to 34 tons of cotton a day. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan are successfully fulfilling their pledges.

Potatoes have been lifted from 2.8 million hectares. That is 92 percent of the sowings. A considerable quantity has been sold to the state by farms in Belorussia, Lithuania and Ryanskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts. In order to increase the tuber harvest many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are replowing the fields. Workers on truck farming plantations are hurrying. As yet vegetables have been harvested from 854,000 hectares -- 67 percent of the sowings. Fruit and vegetables are continuing to arrive in cities and industrial centers. A major success has been achieved by Azerbaijan's farms, which have delivered 1 million tons of grapes and have resolved to give the state another 600,000 tons above plan.

The farmers are displaying concern for next year's grain fields. Winter crops have been sown over 36.1 million hectares, including 31.1 million hectares for grain -- 86 percent of the sowings. Sowing is under way in the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray fields. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine have finished this work, and the winter crop area there covers nearly 10 million hectares. The tending of shoots is beginning everywhere. Fall plowing has been carried out over 76.1 million hectares in the country -- considerably more than by the same time last year. The machine operators' efforts are directed at fully preparing the soil for the spring sowing in the near future.

BREZHNEV GREETS WORKERS OF KOKCHETAVSKAYA OBLAST

LD141458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the leaders of Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Comrades Kuanyshev and (Moisemenko). The telegram says:

The CPSU Central Committee received with deep satisfaction the report of the successful fulfillment by the agricultural workers of Kokchetavskaya Oblast of their socialist obligations for the sale of grain to the state. Having poured into the state grain bins 2,212 million tons of good-quality virgin-land grain, the oblast has made a major contribution to the country's grain resources. I express my cordial gratitude to the workers at sovkhozes and kolkhozes, machine operators, specialists and farm managers; party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol officials, and all the working people of Kokchetavskaya Oblast who, by their selfless labor, have made it possible for the obligations for the sale of grain to the state to be fulfilled. I am convinced that the working people of the oblast, relying on the great assistance of the state, the achievements of science and the experience of the land tillers, will do everything necessary to build on the results achieved. I am convinced they will make better and fuller use of the reserves and possibilities of virgin land cultivation, will further increase the production of grain and other agricultural products, will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle for implementing the party's agrarian policy.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the working people of the oblast a timely and good-quality completion of all autumn field work, organized wintering of livestock and successful fulfillment of the plans for the first year of the 5-year plan in all aspects of the national economy and that they should make a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

BREZHNEV GREETS SEVERO-KAZAKHSTANSKAYA OBLAST

LD151018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Farm workers of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have overfulfilled the annual plan for grain crop deliveries. The sovkhozes of the oblast have delivered to the homeland's granaries 1,393,000 tons of high-quality grain crops. This is 30 percent more than was planned.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated all participants of the harvest on this labor feat. His telegram, sent to the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Obkom and the oblispolkom, says that the grain crops received from the farms of the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast are a good contribution to the country's grain resources.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that agricultural workers of the oblast, by drawing strength from the growing material-technical potential, scientific achievements and the experience of leading workers, will more actively use the available resources, achieve a further growth in gross grain crop production, and raise the effectiveness and quality of agricultural production.

Leonid Ilich expressed the wish that the working people of the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast would complete all autumn work in the fields in good time and at a high level, to prepare for sowing in an exemplary manner, to carry out the wintering of cattle in an organized fashion and to fulfill plans in all economic branches.

ROMANOV AT MEETING ON MEAT AND DAIRY INDUSTRY

PM141447 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Prospects for the Sector's Development"]

[Text] The accelerated development of the livestock product processing industry is an important area of the struggle to implement the food program, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted.

The obkom has examined questions connected with modernizing and retooling the enterprises of this sector located in Leningrad and the oblast. The talk concerned increasing production efficiency, rationally expending raw materials and improving the quality of finished output. Particular attention was paid to the importance of further improving meat and dairy industry workers' working, living and leisure conditions.

Participating in the examination of the questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPS Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; and responsible party and economic workers.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- The best results in delivering cotton to the state have been reached in the northern Turkmen SSR. During the first 10-day period in October, the Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Oktyabrskiy Rayon fulfilled more than 41.5 percent of its annual cotton harvest plan. During the same period, [Oktyabr] Kolkhoz has fulfilled 39 percent of its plan. A total of (?9,250 combines are being used) in cotton harvesting efforts in the Turkmen SSR. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Oct 81 GF] On 13 October 22,376 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers. This is 1.8 percent of the annual cotton harvest. Chardzhouskaya Oblast, which is leading the republic's oblasts in the cotton harvest, has fulfilled 47.2 percent of its annual plan. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast has collected 61,929 tons of cotton. This is 45.2 percent of the plan. Tashahauzskaya Oblast has fulfilled 38.3 percent of its cotton harvest plan. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered in the republic. The republic's stores received a total of 5,156 tons of fine-fiber cotton yesterday, which constitutes 2 percent of the yearly plan. Ashkhabad is leading in the harvest of this type of cotton. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 14 Oct 81 GF]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS TASKS INVOLVED IN DRAFT

PM091039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Under Combat Banners"]

[Excerpts] The next draft of young men to active military service is beginning. In compliance with the USSR defense minister's order, the servicemen released into the reserve will soon be replaced by young men who have reached the age of 18 by draft day and citizens of older draft ages whose draft deferment has elapsed. A large amount of work of state importance linked with the recruitment of the new reinforcements for the army, navy, border and internal troops will be performed in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm among Soviet people, who are implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress.

The success of all this work largely depends on the activity of the draft commissions. Practice shows that they strictly observe the requirements of the law on universal military service and other documents, work precisely, harmoniously and with a high sense of responsibility for the matter in hand, and treat every draftee with tact. But grave shortcomings also exist in this matter. Sometimes documentation requirements determining who is allowed a draft deferment for family and other reasons are violated. When draftees are assigned, their labor skills and specialities are not always taken into account. Young men who, because of their state of health or physical handicaps, are unfit for service are sent to military service. Such cases should not recur.

It is very important to organize ceremonial sendoffs for draftees traveling to their place of service. The local party and soviet organs, military commissariats, party and Komsomol organizations and the collectives of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and educational establishments must be concerned with this. Warm, deeply felt sendoffs by relatives and close friends, fellow countrymen, and war and labor veterans warm the young men's hearts and inspire them to irreproachable military service.

Many draftees have a long way to travel to their place of service. It is very important to be concerned in good time to ensure that passenger cars and aircraft are assigned to transport the people. Thought must be given to how best to organize political education work and ensure strict military order on the draftees' journey. These and other questions can be resolved successfully if the military convoys are accompanied by experienced officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers.

On entering the ranks the young recruits will meet with a cordial reception in the army, navy, border and internal troops. Many units are doing a lot right now for the new reinforcements: Residential premises and training classes are being equipped for exercises with the young servicemen, seminars are being held with those who are to train and educate the troops, and concern is being displayed to ensure that from their first day in the unit the young soldiers and sailors feel themselves to be full members of the military collectives.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES NEED TO CUT FLYING ACCIDENTS

PM121055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For Flight Safety"]

[Excerpts] Ensuring flight safety is one of the most important conditions for the successful fulfillment of training plans and socialist pledges in the competition for further improving air force units' and subunits' combat readiness. Modern aircraft with high tactical, technical and combat qualities enable the most complex training and combat tasks to be efficiently resolved in all weather, day and night. This was indeed demonstrated by the "Zapad-81" exercises, which were held in a dynamic and complex atmosphere and were a test of troops' and naval forces' combat training.

Training flights shows convincingly that the main causes of potential personnel-originated flight incident situations are inadequate crew training or flight equipment preparation, violation of flight procedures and regulations, and unsatisfactory flight control. No such incident must pass without all the circumstances being thoroughly and comprehensively elucidated. Where this rule is disregarded and the necessary conclusions are not drawn from potential incident situations, matters invariably suffer. For instance, in the unit where the deputy commander is Lt Col A. Panchenko, the number of serious personnel-originated potential incident flight situations remains high year after year. Here no attempt is made to achieve maximum objectivity in evaluating every flight or to discover all the circumstances and patterns of flight incidents whenever they happen. The causes of incidents are not analyzed. Some people are generally inclined to believe that pilot error and mistakes in servicing equipment and organizing flying rosters are virtually inevitable when working with complex equipment.

The flying profession, by its very nature, must rule out irresponsibility, carelessness, negligence in regard to the observance of flight rules or the laws of aerodynamics, and disregard of the technical possibilities and characteristics of aircraft. And yet incidents occur in which pilot and crew, fully aware of the possible consequences of violating flight rules, still show an unexacting attitude and indifference. For instance, is it really by chance that potential incident situations occur when planes and helicopters are incorrectly loaded, thus putting them out of balance? No, of course not. Such instances have occurred under the eyes of the crew. This carelessness has sometimes led to dangerous situations in the air. Yet it is the duty of the pilot, the crew commander, to take charge of the stowing of any dropping load or freight aboard his aircraft, and he has the right to delay takeoff until any violations which have been permitted to occur and which could endanger the flight have been completely eliminated.

Accident-free flying is helped to a crucial degree by a high standard of crew flight training, which is based on profound knowledge of equipment, aerodynamics and tactics and on peak flight fitness. But the proper concern is still not being shown everywhere about the quality of crew training. In certain units exercise themes are oversimplified and standards of method and organization are too low. It is a common phenomenon for certain airmen, including leading personnel, to absent themselves from exercises and training sessions. Such an attitude to training cannot fail to have an adverse effect on the quality of task fulfillment in the air and in the final analysis on ensuring flight safety.

The paramount role in ensuring flight safety measures belongs to the air force commander. He is expected to set an example of strict and precise observance of army regulations and flight documentation requirements and to be a model of high professionalism. It is intolerable for a senior chief himself to violate flight rules and be guilty of facilitating potential flight incidents. Such instances have occurred in the Far East and Transbaykal Military District air forces. Occurrences of this kind must be stopped in the most resolute way.

Now, during the intensive fall flying period, when the weather is especially variable, commanders, staffs and service unit chiefs must monitor the organization of airmen's ground training more strictly and be more persistent in raising methodological standards. It is important to use simulators to maximum effect in order to improve crews' training and with a view to saving on material resources, equipment time and fuel. Attempts to oversimplify, to evaluate unobjectively or to exaggerate the standard of training of pilots, navigators and other air crew and ground control personnel must be resolutely stopped. It is essential for the principle that the senior teaches the junior to be a law for every flight commander, as the immediate pilot instructor. Particular attention in training session must be paid to working out crews' actions in nonstandard situations and particular occurrences in flight.

Putting an end to flight incidents and potential incident situations is a task of state importance. Persistent struggle to fulfill that task helps to raise to a higher level the air training and combat readiness of air force units and subunits.